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Light Figured Lawn Suits, 3 pieces, nicely trimmed in Ruffles, all colors, at \$2.50.

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These Suits are all well made. good styles, and

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No such opportunity was ever offered in Chicago to buy the BEST ART, for such a fine collection was never offered before in this city

WATCHES. Watches! TO-DAY!

M. KRONBERG'S,

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AUCTION SALE, 167 STATE-ST., Under Palmer House.

Two Fine Chronographs and a full line of American and Imported Watches will be offered. Parties desiring other lines of goods can have them "put up" by calling for FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct're, Mr. JNO. H. FRENCH conducts this sale.

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Rooms 5 and 6, 180 Randolph-st. Established 185

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Obstructionists Confronted with Another Veto.

Their Army Bulldozing Scheme a Second Time Comes to Naught.

Some of the More Sensible of Them Beginning to Tire of the Fight.

Signs of Disintegration Are Visible in Various Quarters.

Senator Windom Arraigns the Bourbons with Becoming Severity.

Exposing the Many Weak Points in Their Revolutionary Programme.

The Annual Democratic Tax Bill Meets with Its Annual Defeat.

Saving Effected Under Secretary Sherman's Funding Operations.

VETO NO. 2. ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF PRESIDENTIAL BACK-BONE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The veto mes reading was accompanied by expressions of great dissatisfaction on the Democratic side, and was interrupted by frequent applause on the Republican side. It has unquestionably made the Republicans a unit. The Democrate postponed voting upon it until to-morrow.

Meanwhile Fernando Wood had introduced a
resolution that both Houses of Congress adjourn
finally on a day to be fixed in May. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It is understood that the Committee of Safety had agreed upon the 29th of May as the date to be inserted in the blank.

After this had been done the regular business of suspension of the rules as of Monday pro-ceeded. Mr. Deering, of Iowa, was recognized. He very shrewdly sent up to be voted on the Army Appropriation bill without the political sections, and demanded a vote. There was in-

CONSTERNATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS, and an attempt was made to prevent a final vote and an attempt was made to prevent a final vote by a flibustering motion, Proctor Knott moving to adjourn. This motion was defeated by a vote of 97 yeas to 114 nays. On this vote the follow-ing Democrats voted with the Republicans against adjournment: Blackburn, Bliss, Blount, Clymer, Coffrath, Culber son, Felton, Geddes, Martin of West Virginia, Persons, Peebler, Robertson, and Wellborn. A state was Robertson, and Wellborn. A vote wa then taken on the Army bill itself, resulting in 101 yeas to 109 nays, while two-thirds were neces sary to pass it. The party lines were strictly drawn, the Democrats all voting no. Of the Greenbackers, Lowe of Alabama and Stephen-son of Illinois voted with the Republicans to pass the bill. The defeat of the bill was received by the Democrats with great applause.

THE VETO MESSAGE. ANOTHER FILE FOR THE DEMOCRATS TO BITT

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12 .- The followin is the message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representa-tives the bill entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections":

To the House of Representatives: After a careful consideration of the bill entitled "An act to

prohibit military interference at elections," I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objection to its approval: In a communication sent to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month, re-

turning to the House without my approval the ill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1880, and for other purposes," I endeavored to show, by quotations from the statutes of the United States now in force, and by a brief statement of facts in regard to the re-NO ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION WAS NECESSARY to prevent interference with elections by the The fact was presented in that communication that at the time of the passage of the act of

June 18, 1878, in relation to the employment of the army as posse comitatus, or otherwise, it was maintained by its friends that it would establish a vital and fundamental principle which would secure to the people protection against a stand-ing army.

The fact was also referred to that, since the passage of this act, Congressional, State, and municipal elections had been held throughout the Union, and that in no instance has complain been made of the presence of United States

Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military nterference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is

A DANGEROUS DEPARTURE from long-settled and important constitutional

tary forces at elections is not doubtful. No in-timidation or coercion should be allowed to contimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons, or of armed bodies of militia of a State, or of the military force of the United States.

The elections should be free from all foreible interference, and; as far as practicable, from all apprehension of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties of

There has been and will be no violation of this rule under the orders from me during this Administration. But there should be no denial of the right of the National Government to employ its military force on any day at any place in case such employment is necessary to en-force the Constitution and laws of the United

or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, un-less such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce Sec. 4 of Art. 4 of the Constitution of the United States,

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

OBJECTIONS.

It will be observed that the bill exempts from the general prohibition against the employment of a military force at the polls two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military forces may properly and constitutionally be used at places of election when such use is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws. But the excepted cases leave a prohibition so extensive and far-reaching that its adoution will seriously impair the efficiency of the Executive Department of the Government.

The first act expressly suthorizing the use of military power to execute the laws was passed almost as early as the organization of the Government under the Constitution, and was approved by President Washington, May 2, 1792. It is as follows:

Section 2. And be it further enacted that, when-

proved by President Washington, May 2, 1732. It is as follows:

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted that, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof oostructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by this act, the same being certified to the President of the United States by an Associate Justice or District Judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call for the militin of such States to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and if the militis of a State where such combinations may happen shall refuse, or be fusufficient to suppression, such coall forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other State of States most convenient thereto as may be necessary; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the souling session. MORE PRECEDENTS.

In 1795 this provision was substantially re-enacted in a law which repealed the act of 1792.

In 1807 the following act became the law, by
the approval of President Jefferson:

That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to
the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory where it is lawful for
the President of the United States to call forth the
minitia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be day executed,
it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same
purpose such part of the land or naval force of the
United States as shall be judged necessary, having
first observed all the presquisites of the law in irst observed all the pre

By this act it will be seen that the scope of the law of 1795 was extended so as to authorize the National Government to use, not only the militia, out the army and navy of the Umted States, in ausing the laws to be duly executed. THE IMPORTANT PROVISION

of the acts of 1792, 1795, and 1807, modified in its terms frem time to time, to adapt it to the existing emergency, remained in force until by an act approved by President Lincoln July 29, 1861, it was re-enacted substantially in the same language in which it is now found in the Revised Statutes, viz.:

vised Statutes, viz.:

SEC. 5, 298. Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations. or assemblages of persons, or rebellion sgainst the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem accessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such robellion, in whatever State or Territory therof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

THIS ANCIENT AND FUNDAMENTAL LAW THIS ANCIENT AND FUNDAMENTAL LAW

has been in force from the foundation of the Government. It is now proposed to abrogate it on certain days, and at certain places. In my judgment, no fact has been produced which tends to show that it ought to be repealed or suspended for a single hour at any place in any of the States or Territories of the Union.

All the teachings of experience in the course of our history are in favor of sustaining its efficiency unimpaired on every occasion when the supremacy of the Constitution has been resisted, and the perpetuity of our institutions imperiled. The principle of this statute enacted by the fathers has enabled the Government of the Union to maintain its authority and to preserve the integrity of the nation at the most critical periods in our history. My predecessors in the Executive college

RELIED ON THIS GREAT PRINCIPLE.

It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794. In 1806, on the same principle, President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuing orders for the emoloyment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia, and by such proceedings of the civil authorities as might enable them to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise. It was under the same authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina, and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union in 1861. On numerous other occasions of less significance, under probably every Administration, and certainly under the present, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country, and almost without attracting public attention.

THE GREAT ELEMENTARY CONSTITUTIONAL RELIED ON THIS GREAT PRINCIPLE.

THE GREAT ELEMENTARY CONSTITUTIONAL which was the foundation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its first adoption, is that the Government of the United States possesses, under the Constitution, in full measure, the power of self-protection by its own agencies altogether, independent of State authority, and, if need be, against the hostility of the State Governments. It should remain embodied in our statutes unimpaired as it has been from the origin of the Government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than a provision of the Constitution itself.

less accred than a provision of the Constitution itself.

There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled at the times and places of holding elections if the one before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them, perhaps most of them, have been set forth in debates on this measure. They relate to extradition, to crimes against the Election laws, to quarantine regulations, to neutrality, to Indian reservations, to civil rights of citizens, and to other subjects. In regard to them all it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the General Government an important part of its power to enforce the laws.

ANOTHER GRAYE OBJECTION TO THE BILL

ANOTHER GRAVE OBJECTION TO THE BILL is its discrimination in favor of the State and against the National authorities. The presence or employment of the army or navy of the United States is lawful under the terms of this bill at the blace where an election was being held in a State to uphold the authority of a State Government. Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful, and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a National election against military power resorted to for the execution of the constitutional powers in support of the State or National authority. Both functions of the Government were put upon the same footing. By the act of 1807 the employment of the army and navy was anthorized for the performance of both constitutional duties ANOTHER GRAVE OBJECTION TO THE BILL

IN THE SAME TERMS.

In all the later statutes on the same subject matter, the same measure of authority to the Government has been accorded for the performance of both these duties. No precedent has been found in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason has been given for the discrimination in favor of the State and against the National authority which this bill contains. Under the sweping terms of the bill, the National Government is effectually shut but from the exercise of the right and from a discharge of an imperative duty to use its whole executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws.

In places and times when and where its elections are held the employment of its organized armed force for any such purpose would be an offense against the law unless called for by and therefore upon permission of the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the

supremacy. Although I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to completely prevent military interference with the elections, in the sense in which the phrase is used in the fittle of this bill and is employed by the people of this country, I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation limited to that object which does not interfere with the judispensable exercise of the powers of the Government and the Constitution and laws.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 12, 1879.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

REPUBLICANS ENTHUSIASTIC. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Republic ans are, if possible, more enthusiastic over the last veto than the first one, and the Democrats, on the other hand, are much more demoralize than they were before. The Republicans sa that the clear restatement of the President's position in regard to using troops at the polls, that present laws do not authorize it, and, fur-ther, that they will not be used in any event for he purposes of interference by this Administration, leave the Democrats little ground to rest their demands for the present measure of legislation upon. That part of the message setting forth that the proposed bill re-pealed the laws under which the Burr onspiracy and South Carolina nullification were crushed, and the law under which Lincoln first moved to suppress the Rebellion, in 1861, is re-

PARTICULARLY STRONG, and as sure to command popular support. The ronounced position in regard to maintaining all the powers of the General Government, an dlowing none of them to be abridged by the dvocates of State Sovereignty, is applauded by all Republicans as very timely at this stage the present contest.

The message has proved a surprise to mos Democrats, and was unexpected by a good many Republicans. The Republican party was never more solid in Washington at any time during the War than it is to-night. Those who have supposed the Presilent would sign the pending bill were prepared for renewing some of the old opposition of the early days of the Administration. But the trength and clearness and uncompromising one of the veto has

ELICITED UNIVERSAL PRAISE from those who stood ready to criticise. "It is the best thing Hayes has done," is the very common exciamation among Republicans to

For the rest of the contest, all feel confident of what the President's course will be, and so here is an absolute solidity of the Republicans in Congress, and perfect accordences them and the Executive in regard pending political legislation. cord also extends to the Cabinet, since it is understood that the veto had the cordial aproval of every member. The Legislative bill, t presented with the sections repealing the Su

If these sections are then presented in a sepa-rate form they will undoubtedly encounter a eto. The Jurors' Test-Oath section is exciting little attention from the Republicans, and whether signed or vetoed cannot raise any issue between them and the President, and the Republicans are thus thoroughly united.

The Democrats are more divided and dis turbed than ever. There will be a strong and probably successful effort to secure a final unity of action before the public, but the private wrangling and caucus disputes will be of an exceedingly bitter character. It is significant that, even under the general apprecia-tion of the awkward position in which the veto has placed them, there has been scarcely any repetition of the threats to stop supplies, even n private conversation. The extreme to which those who were at first "for waiting till the marble of the Capitol crumbled before they would yield" now talk of going is to pass the As they feel to-night, they will never give another cent to the army,—at least not just at

THE MESSAGE IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—In the House, at 2:16 p. m. a message from the President was received, supposed to be the veto message of the bill prohibiting military interference at the

olls.

Mr. Warner moved to proceed with the conderation of the Silver bill. Deated without division. Mr. Wood (F., N. Y.) hoped the President's message would be read at once.

Mr. Dibreit moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill imposing a tax of 2 per cent on excess of incomes over \$2,000, and 3 per cent on the excess of incomes over \$3,000. Rejected,—yeas 104, nays 94,—not the necessary two-thirds

in the affirmative.

The Speaker then, at 2:50 p. m., laid before the House the President's veto of the Military Interference bill.

THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE APPLAUSE THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE APPLAUSE on the Republican side when the sentence was read which insists that the power of Federal authority to employ troops when necessary should not be interfered with, and there was an incredulous sneer on the Democratic side at the President's assurance that he desired to act in harmony with Congress. The Republican applause was repeated at the reading of the sentences relating to President Jackson crushing milification, and to President Liccoin issuing his call for troops to save the Union in 1861; also at the all ision to the hostility of State Governments, and again at the suggestion that the bill was an intrusion of State supervision, amounting in spirit and tendency to a state of supremacy. offered a resolution directing the message to be entered on the journal, and that the House will proceed to-morrow to consider the same.

On motion of F. Wood (N. Y.), a resolution for a final adjournment of this session on the day of May (date not fixed) was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Deering moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill making appropriations for the support of the army.

Mr. Knott thereupon interposed a motion to adjourn, which was defeated—yeas, 97; nays, 114. ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

adjourn, which was defeated—yeas, W; nays, 114.

The Democrats voting against adjournment were Messrs. Blackburn, Bliss, Blount, Clymer, Coffroth, Culberson, Felton, Geddes, Martin (W. Va.), Martin (N. C.), Persons, Poehler, Robertson, and Wellborn.

The Greenbackers voting "no" were Messrs. De La Matyr, Ford, Jones, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, and Weaver.

Mr. Ladd voted yea.

The House then proceeded to vote on a motion to suspend the rules and cass the Army Appropriation bill (being the same introduced to-day by Messrs, Young and Townsend (C.), the same as the regular House bill, with the sixth and ninth sections out.

The motion was rejected,—yeas, 101; nays, 109.

As between the Democrats and Republicans, it was a strictly party vote, the Democrats all voting no and the Republicans all voting are.

Of the Greenbackers, De La Matyr, Ford, Gillette, Jones, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, and Weaver voted yea, and Ladd nay.

The results of the vote was greeted with the clapping of hands on the Democratic side, and with a counter demonstration on the Republican side.

IT WILL NOT PAY.

ican side.
The House at 4:30 adjourned.

THE DEMOCRATIC BULLDOZING FOLIOT.

Bibecial Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—There were some indications among Democratic Senators to day of a determination to give up the effort to force certain conditions as a penalty for appropriating the money for the expenses of the Government. Senator Bayard, in conversation to day, expressed the opinion that the effort will not last much longer, and he did not hesitate to express his disapproval of the whole attempt to force legislation on the Appropriation bills. He has not thus far felt like takings course.

who would stop the appropriations unless they could affix such legislation as they desired or could affix such legislation as they desired on the Appropriation bills. He thinks there was no occasion for the bills failing in the last Congress, but he thinks the other extra ses-sion was occasioned by the lobby. In the House to-day more than half a dozen

Democrats voted against their party on a question affecting the Appropriation bills. There are some indications of a break in the party, and it is certain that there are some of the Democrats, like Senator Bayard, who think the party has that it is not the part of wisdom to act as obstructionists any longer.

A STRONG SPRECH BY SENATOR WINDOM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Senator Windom delivered an excellent speech in the Senate to-day on the pending political issues, and ex-posed with a great deal of force the inconsistency of the Democratic doctrine of peace at the poils as compared with their past history. He made a strong point on Ben Hill by quoting what that gentleman said on Saturday, and com the beginning and also at the close of the War. On Saturday Mr. Hill bad said that he went into the Rebellion under protest, and had actually prayed for union on the night that Georgia passed the ordinance of secession. At the close of the War, in a speech delivered before the Georgia Convention, Mr. Hill had exsed the wish that all the war-legislation of the Federal Government might be gathered together and burned up in a fire caught from only one office on earth, and that that was the office of kindler of the bonfire. Mr. Windom peers in secession were ever Union men. Mr. Windom was aggressive throughout, and his speech is regarded as a very able exposition of the attitude of the two parties on the political

WAS VERY SEVERE. He charged that the extra session was unneces sary; that it was demanded by no public emergency; that the country was prosperous and that this extra session originated only in the persistent attempt of the Democracy to coerce the President into doing that which he was confident he ought not to do.

Mr. Windom made a somewhat

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT in the course of his speech, that Atkins, of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Appropria-tions Committee, stated to him that one reason why the extra session was called instead of waiting until next December was that by such the House would have only months in which to starve Government: whereas, if the extra ses sion was called, there might be sixteen onths for that purpose. This statement was

The entire purpose of the Democracy, Mr. Windom charged, was to REHABILITATE AND BESUSITATE THE LOST Mr. Coke, of Texas, followed in a printed

made in the House Committee of Conference on

speech, which he read from proof slips. The argument was a good one, from the Democratic standpoint, for Mr. Coke has the reputation of being a very good lawyer in his own section of country, but his delivery is execrable. BEN HILL'S LOYALTY.

Senator Hill, in his speech last Saturday, tried to prove that he had always been a white-

souled Union man, and that Zach Chandler was guilty of the original cause of the recent difficulty between the sections. In this counce-1862, by the gentleman from Georgia, will be

1862, by the gentleman from Georgia, will be of some general interest:

*Resolved**, That every person pretending to be a soldier or officer of the United States who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the first day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite insurrection and to abet murder, and, unless satisfactory proof be issued to the contrary before the Military Court before which the trial shall be had, he shall suffer death; and this section shall continue in force until the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated Washington, Sept. 22, 1862, shall be rescinded.

**Sunston Hill also introduced the following:

Senator Hill also introduced the following: Senator Hill also introduced the following:
Every white person who shall act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding negroes or mulattoes against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, organize, train, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service, or aid them in any military enterprise against the Confederate States, shall, if captured, suffer death. Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy who shall incite slaves to rebellion, or pretend to give them freedom until the aforementioned act of Congress and proclamation by abducting or causing them to be abducted or inducing them to abscond, shall, if captured, suffer death.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—In the Senate consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. Windom addressed the Senate to show that the policy of the Democrats is revo-lutionary and unconstitutional. He said that wiser men of the party were overruled by their vicious and reckless party associates. If wiser men of the party could have prevailed the party would have been saved from much trouble, but King Caucus issued his decree that there should be no stragglers from the lines.

Mr. Windom read from the remarks of Mr. Beck to show that the Democrats meant to coerce the President, and that the programme was sustained by Mr. Thurman, whom Mr. Windom designated as the Casar of the cau-

Mr. Windom said that toward the close of the Mr. Windom said that toward the close of the session he said to one of the prominent conferees of the House: "I do not understand why the House should defeat the Appropriation bills, and thus force an extra session of Congress, as no Congressional elections will be held until after the next session of Congress." The reply was: "If we pass these bills the Government would have money till July, 1880, and would then manage to get along until the elections in November; but, if we let the bills fail, the Government would have money only until the 30th of June, 1879. The Government might get along for four months, but could not for sixteen mouths.

Mr. Windom said the Democrats were afraid that four months would not bring the President to terms, and therefore they agreed on

POR THE DESTRUCTION OF PAIR ELECTION OF

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

mark that if the South had known there have been a war they would not have second that they seeded to accommodate the Ne conscience. All would recoilet the opp of the Democrat's to the War. It was us tutional to do anything but aid the Re and the Democratic National Convent nounced the War as a failure, and democratic or the Democratic National Convent nounced the War as a failure, and democratic national convention of hostilities. The Democratic National Convention of the War as the guardian and processation of the South National Convention and processing the South National Convention of the South National Convention o

AS PROM A PRSTILENCE. He would state to Southern Senators son the reasons why the North was anxious an alignant. The eleven States that seceded about 10,000,000 of people, 5,500,000 of were white, and 4,500,000 black. By the syn of terrorism which had prevailed in that are the blacks could not vote, and the whites sent seventy-three through the caucus,

CONTROL THE HOUSE.

hence the 5,500,000 in those cleven States control the other 38,000,000. Therefore, one main these States has more power to-day in sharing legislation than seven men of the North.

He presented statistics of the foreign import showing that the South imported only 4 pecent of the foreign goods, and also statistics of internal commerce showing that these States have over 326,000 cars, from which argued that these States conduct but 8 per cent of the Internal commerce. He claimed this these figures go far to corroborate the fact stated by Mr. Conkling that they pay but about 6 per cent of the taxes for the support of the floveriment. Hence the 5,500,000 of peoply who pay only about 6 per cent of the taxes, whimport only 4 per cent of the foreign goods, an who conduct only 8 per cent of the internal commerce, control the legislation for 38,000,00 who pay 94 per cent of the taxes, import 35 pecent of the internal commerce.

MR. COKE

said the remarks of the Senator, being cate excite sectional bitterness, would fin ply in what he now had to submit in the sections of this bill, which proposed peal the Election laws. He had nothis with the past. He dealt with the present ture. He proposed to discuss, not who wor who was wrong in bringing on the City of its conduct and results, but to discussion whether these Election laws we stitutional or not. If unconstitutional, ter who was wrong in the past, it was a repeal them now, whatever the faults Democrats or virtues of the Republican past.

it is to enforce the national laws are empowered to control the elections, the authority of the States is unlifted, as it is in the Election laws now sought to be repealed, and the State power overthrown. All history shows that the liberties of the people are safe only in their own keeping. After executive session, adjourned.

A HULL DEMOCRAT.

ONE WHO RESORTED TO NO HALF-WAY METRODS

Special Inspatch to The Tribuna,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Mr. Noble A. Hull, one of the Democrats from Florida who holds a seat as Congressman in the present House of Representatives, was to have been put on trial to-day in Florida for instigating and procuring the forgety of election returns. Mr. Hull has probably left Washington to attend the trial, as he was bound over in \$3,000 for his appearance at the May term of court. This trial may prove a very pleasing diversion for the Democratic Congressmen. The testimony on which he was indicted for the offense by the Florida Grand Jury makes a strong prima fame case against him. It is not easy to see how Mr. case against him. It is not easy to see how Mr. Hull can have any valid defense unless the witnesses against him are guilty of perjury. The most damaging part of the evidence is a letter by Mr. Hull himself, written Nov. 8, in which he states that he must have 200 more votes, and offers to pay his correspondent for procuring them. The original of this letter has been destroyed, but there are persons who swear that they have seen it in Mr. Hull's handwriting, and who recite in detail the manner in which the frauds were perpetrated. Unless he can impeach the witnesses and prove that they are unworthy of credit, he cannot escape coeviction. But if the altered and forged returns can be produced in court the character of the witnesses will be of less importance. The case is not without interest in Washington.

THE DISTILLERS' BILL.

of Peoria; Buffalo Miller, of Riverton; Fairchild, of Terre Haute, this morning their bill introduced by Representative M rison. The text of the bill is as follows: rison. The text of the bill is as follows:

An Acr anthorising an allowance for loss by seakage or casualty of spirits withdrawn from a distiller's warehouse for exportation:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That where apirits are withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation, according to law, it shall be lawful under such rales, regulations, and limitations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Interna Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for an ellowance to be made for lesing or loss by an unavoidable accident, and without any fraud or negligence of the distiller, owner, or porter, carrier, or their agents or employes, or curring during the transportation from the distiller.

RIGHT OF PETITION

NOTES AND NEWS. THE ANNUAL INCOME BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.-The bill which ented every session under a suspension rules to restore the income tax was red to-day and voted upon. It secured a majority, the vote standing 108 years to 94 mays, but two-thirds was necessary to pass it. Among the Republicans who voted for the bill were Dunnell, Fort, Houck, and Ryan, of Kausas. With these exceptions the affirmative vote was Democratic. Among the Democrate Ries. who voted in the negative were Messrs. Bliss, Coffrath, Covert, McLane, Mueller, and Fer-

AMONG THE WESTERN BILLS ptroduced in the House were the following:
By Mr. Sherwin, of Illinois—A bill to donate
condemned cannon to the Towd of Aurers for

nonumental purposes.

By Mr. Townsend and Mr. Young, of Ohio Army bill, without the political amend-nts, which was referred to the Appropriations Committee, and the presence of which on the files of that Committee will prevent the Democratic majority from saying that the measure was not before it.

By Mr. Henderson, of Illinois—A bill to receal some sections of the law relative to pendone.

By Mr. Newberry, of Detroit—A bill to au-thorize the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River. This is a counter move to the

Detroit River. This is a counter move to the Vanderbit tunnel scheme.

By Mr. Sapp, of Iowa—A bill to authorize the Council Bluffs Street Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Missouri River.

By Mr. McCord, of Iowa—A bill for the relief of the employes of the Des Moines Rapids improvement work.

By Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota—A bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River between the Illinois River and the Falls of St. Anthony.

Washing Operations.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—The following statement of funding operations since March 1, 1877, has been issued by the Treasury Department: Amount of 4½ per ceet bonds sold in 1877, from March 1, for refunding the 5-20s, 35,000,000; annual interest saved, \$1,425,000. Amount of 4 per cent bonds sold in 1877 for refunding 5-20s, \$30,000,000; annual interest saved, \$1,800,000. Amount of 4 per cent bonds sold in 1878 for refunding 5-20s, \$30,000,000; annual interest saved, \$1,800,000. Amount of 4 per cent bonds sold in 1879 for refunding 5-20s, \$373,229,400; annual interest saved, \$1,945,663. Amount for refunding the 10-40s, \$194,563. Samual interest saved, \$1,945,663. Amount for refunding the 10-40s, \$194,563. Amount for refunding the 10-40s, \$194,563. Amount for refunding the 5 per cent loan, 1878, \$260,000; annual interest saved, \$1,945,663. Amount for refunding the 5 per cent loan, 1878, \$260,000; annual interest saved, \$2,000. Total bonds sold since March 1, 1877, for refunding purposes, \$308,005,700; total amount of interest saved, \$3,005,700; total amount of interest saved, FUNDING OPERATION \$303,005,700; total amount of interest sav

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The Committee on Agriculture has authorized a favorable report to the House on the ecolutions asking for an investigation of the Department of Agriculture. The resolution is

s follows:

Resolved. That the speaker of the House is herey directed to appoint a special committee of five
nembers of this House, to be selected from the
committee on Agriculture, to take into consideraion such measures as may tend to promote the
griculture, he more than the country; investigate
he systems and workings of the Department of
upriculture, and report, by bill or otherwise, such
editional legislation as may be deemed necessary
or the promotion of the Department of Agriculture
and the advancement of the protection of agricultral interests. Said Committee may sit during the
seess, and shall have power to send for persons

THE INCOMETAX BILL.

The Income Tax bill was defeated in the House,—yeas 104, nays 94,—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The bill introduced by Representative Buckmer to-day fixing the compensation of the President of the United States provides that after the expiration of the present term the salary of President shall not exceed \$25,000 per annum. THE REPUNDING CERTIFICATES.

scriptions to the 4 per cent refunds es since Saturday's report, \$747,280. PRINTING THE CERTIFICATES.

The deliveries of certificates to-day from the Burean of Eneraving and Printing were \$680, 000. Orders for \$300,000 from depositories des ignated to-day cannot be filled. DIVIDEND.

A dividend of 5 per cent has been declared in favor of the creditors of the Third National Bank of Chicago, making in all 85 per cent, and the first dividend of 15 per cent in favor of the Merchants' National Bank of Fort Scott, Kan. CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following Post-masters: Lorin F. Bl. dgett, Wellington, Kan.; E. J. Price, Colorado Springs, Col. RAINEY.

Ex-Representative Rainey, of South Carolina, having declined the position of Assistant Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, John H. Eatou, of Massachusetts, has been appointed to that position. Rainey will get a Special Agent's position. PIVE-TWENTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued notice that the 5-20 registered and coupon bonds, consols of 1867 and 1868, embraced in the ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, and ninety-sixth calls, will be redeemed at the Treasury Department the 1st of July next, with interest to date of the maturity of the bonds.

THE RECORD.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—In the House, Mr. Cox called attention to the petition presented by Mr. McCord on Saturday, and printed in the Record, stating that "the longer continuance of the session is fraught with danger to ance of the session is fraught with danger to peace and with disaster to the financial, commercial, and other interests of the country; that the measures inaugurated by Congress threaten a revolution and to strike down all the safeguards to a free and unintimidated ballot, and that this unprofitable session should be speedly terminated." Mr. Cox characterized the petition as an insult to Congress, and said that he objected to the petition at the time; therefore it should not have been printed.

A long discussion cusued, Mr. Cox insisting that the petition should be stricken out of the Record, and Mr. Conger taking ground that that would be improper, and that the only proper remedy was an expluging of the petition by the action of the House, and, in order to have that action, he insisted that the petition should

that action, he insisted that the petition should be read, so that he could know what he wa

The Speaker (after quoting procedents in sup-cort of his position) stated that the House had port of his position) stated that the House had control over the Record as much as it had over its journal, and he would therefore submit the question to the House. He intimated that if he had his own will about it he would let the petition stay in the Record for what it is worth. If the objection to the petition had been noted by the reporter and inserted in the report, the petition could not have been printed in the face of that objection. Therefore, the correction of the Record by inserting the objection would necessarily exclude the petition.

The discussion was protracted. Finally the question was submitted as to whether the Record should be corrected by the insertion of the objection (the Speaker stating that such correction would necessarily exclude the petition), and the correction was ordered.

The Speaker thereupon congratulated the influence on the result, as it was a great protection to the minority.

producing palms.

By Mr. Townsend (Ohio)—Making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

By Mr. Young—A similar bill.

By Mr. Geddes—Amending the naturalization

By Mr. Wells—Providing for a deficiency in the appropriations for the transportation of mails; also, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Illinois and Ohio Rivers.

By Mr. Buckner (by request)—Providing for the limitation in the limitation of t

provement of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Illinois and Ohio Rivers.

By Mr. Buckner (by request)—Providing for the further issue of legal-tender notes and the retirement of National bank notes, and equalization of the tax on State and National banks, and the equalization of the rights of property and industry; also, proposing a constitutional amendment fixing the Presidential term at six years; also, amending the law providing for the compensation of the President.

By Mr. Newberry—For the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit River at or near Grosse Isle, and a bridge over the Detroit River at or near Detroit City. (The bill recognizes the consolidation of the Bridge Company and Tunnel Company under the style and title of the Canada Southern Bridge Company, structures and post-roads.)

By Mr. Dunnell—Appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Illinois River and the Falls of St. Anthony.

By Mr. McCook (by request)—For the relief of the heirs of Count Pulaski.

POLITICAL.

KENTUCKY. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., May 12.—An election

eld to-day in the First Judicial District of Kenheld to day in the First Judicial District of Ken-tucky to choose a successor to Judge Elliott, of the Court of Appeals, who was recently assas-sinated by Col. Tom Buford, for rendering a de-claion of which Buford disapproved. The Re-publicans nominated William Holt, a lawyer of ability and great popularity in the mountain districts. The Democrats nominated Judge Hargis, an ex-Confederate and strong partisan. The district gave Tilden a majority of 6,099 in a total vote of 58,653. The Republicans made a gallant fight, and returns up to night give strong grounds for that they have carried the d that they have earried the district. The Republican gains are heavy in all directions. In Mt. Sterling Holt's majority is 82. The usual Democratic majority is 100. Holt's majority at Paris is 261,—s great gain for the Republicans. At Maysville the Republicans gain nearly 600. At Millersburg the Democrats' majority of 75 is reduced to 11. The same ratio of gains carried through the district will elect the Republican candidate. As many of the precincts are remote from railroad and telegraph. cincts are remote from railroad and telegra-stations, it will be several days before the resi can be definitely known.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 12.—An adjourned meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held this afternoon and evening to consider the holding of a Convention to settle upon a the holding of a Convention to settle upon a Republican candidate for Judge. Two Republicans—Reeves and Pollock—are in the field, the former being the present Judge. During the afteruoon two votes were taken, both resulting 4 to 4, equivalent to a vote for no Convention. In the evening Messrs. Kerrick, Prince, Stubblefield, Pollock, and Ridale were present when the vote was taken, which resulted 4 for and 1 against a Convention. A call will be published in the morning for a Convention on the 27th, primaries to be held on the 24th. There is strong opposition to the Convention by those who Iavor the re-election of Reeves, and the other two old Judges, Pillsbury and Bisdes. It remains to be seen if this disagreement can be overcome before the Convention.

CALIFORNIA WORKINGMEN. San Francisco, May 12.—Since the election, resulting in the adoption of the new Constitu-tion, a project has been sprung to organize a new party, to be called the Constitutional p ty, with the object of electing a Legislature and state officers that will proceed to put in force the provisions of the new instrument. At a meeting of the Ward Presidents of the Workingmen's party to-day, held at the sand lots, this proposition was emphatically negatived, newspaper dictation denounced, and those poli-ticians who had sought to obtain the support of the Workingmen's party by advocating the new Constitution soundly rated. It was resolved that the workingmen would enter into no com-bination, but fight the contest out on their own line. newspaper dictation denounced, and those poli

MADISON, WIS. Madison, Wis., May 12.-The President's veto was received here this afternoon with great satisfaction by the Republicans, who are devel-oping even more enthusiasm over it than on the occasion of the first veto. The Democrats are feeling down in the mouth.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION. San Francisco, Cal., May 12.—The official cauvass of the city vote by the Board of Elec tion Commissioners gives a majority against the Constitution of 1.542.

PUGILISTIC.

Mr. Thomas Allen Will Not Bear His Hon-ors Contentedly Until He Can Bite Mr. Dwyer's Nose Like the Gentleman that He Is. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sr. Louis, May 12.—It is now more tha probable that Tom Allen, the renowned pugilist who has all along been the recognized champion purpose of contesting Dwyer's claim to the title, in which event Tom will encounter the only man in the world, barring Mace, who has a ghost of a chance to win. Johnny's nitial performance in the orthodox circle initial performance in the orthodox circle proved so satisfactory that he will have no trouble in finding backers, and Allen's friends on this side of the Atlantic, as well as Tom himself, would be pleased to handle some of the Brooklyn boxer's staff. Your correspondent vesterday called on a geotleman who has been behind Allen in all of his American battles to ascertain whether anything was being done towards bringing about a mill. The party referred to stated that a match between the men, provided Dwyer would make it, was a mere ferred to stated that a match between the men, provided Dwyer would make it, was a mere question of time. Johnny, who is as gentlemanly a boxer as ever pulled off a shirt, while popular with his own set, has a great many enemies, especially "in political circles," and they will do their utmost to have Allen come over, he being regarded as the only man competent to "down" Dwyer. Allen's backer states that his brother is now in England, and that there is hardly any doubt that Tom will accompany him on his return to America. Allen, unpopular as a man, has a host of sporting friends here, who admire his fighting capabilities, and they are willing to make the match for as much money as the opposition desire.

FEDERAL COURT AT DES MOINES. DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—The United States Circuit Court for Iowa convened here today, Justice Miller and Judge Love presiding. In the afternoon Judge Love announced the decision in the case of the heirs of B. F. Allen vs. Thomas F. Withrow. It was in Withrow's Thomas F. Withrow. It was in Withrow's favor. The case was one involving a share in the lows Land Company in property in the towns along the line of the Rock Island Road between Des Moines and Council Bluffs. The controversy grew out of bequests made by John F. Tracv. now President of the Rock Island Road. The amount involved is estimated at \$160,000. The trial of C. C. Cole for disharment will probably come up in the court this week, Justice Miller presiding. The attorneys for the prosecution are on hand and ready for the trial.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. London, May 12.—The steamships City of Schmond, from New York, and Minnesota, from

Richmond, from New York, and Minnesota, from Boston, have arrived out.

New York, May 12.—Arrived, Nederland, from Antwerp: Welland, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—Arrived, Batavia, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Sailed, steamer Australia, Sydney via Bonolulu, Auckland, etc., carrying the British mails.

BEECHER.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—Henry Ward Beecher lectured to-night at the Opera-House to an immense audience. He was introduced by Mayor Kircheval, and was well received. This is the first time Mr. Beecher has ever been couth of Louisville. He rectures in Memphismatch and in Chattapoors and At-

FOREIGN.

Cardinals and Bishops Created at the Papal Consistory TOAS

Imposing Ceremonies Performed on the Solemn Occasion.

Russian Nihilists Cowed by the Stringent Repressive Military Measures.

No Recent Political Murders Recorded in St. Petersburg.

A Terribly Fatal Disease Raging in the Caucasus.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Discovered in American Cattle in England.

ROME.

THE PAPAL CONSISTORY, opecial Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, May 12.-At Rome to-day one of he most important Consistories for many years was held, when Leo XIII. created his first batch

t Cardinals.
The ceremonics at a Consistory are very imosing, though of modern days, and especially since the Italian occupation of Rome, they have been robbed of much of their display. On arriving at the Eternal City the new Princes of the Church put on the short violet robe proper to such occasions, exchanging it for a longer one of the same color when they paid their formal visit to the Pope, after which, according to the visit to the Pope, after which, according to the strict etiquette of the Vatican, they remained indoors till to-day, when they proceeded in carriages to the Pontifical Palace, and in the Sistine Chapel awaited the assembling of the Sacred College. Two by two the elder Cardinals entered the great hall of the Consistory, whence at the Pope's signal and after kissing his hand, two of the Cardinal-Deacons proceeded to the chapel and assorted the new members. To the hapel and escorted the new members to the Pontifical presence. At the threshold, at the middle of the hall, and at the foot of the throne, each new Eminence bowed reverently to the Pope; then ascending the steps kissed the Pontiff's feet, receiving in return the kiss of peace with which he then greeted the other Car-

A Te Deum was now chanted, and all th Cardinals proceeded in pairs to the Pontifical Chapel, where they circled the altar with their new brethren, to whom their seniors gave t right-hand place of honor. Kneeling upon the altar-steps, the new Cardinals were approached by the Master of Ceremonies, who covered the head of each with the capuchon, or hood, of his mantle. At the Te ergo the new Cardinals

emaining prone to the end of the canticle, and till the Dean of the Sacred College, the venera-ble Cardinal di Pietro, standing at the Epistic side, had recited several prayers. Rising and browing back their hoods, the new Em low received from the Dean and the Came lengo (Cardinal Borromeo) the parchment rol on which is inscribed the oath, which they took swearing their readiness to shed their blood for the Holy Roman Church and the maintenance of the Apostolical clergy.

The members of the Sacred College then re-

turned in due order to the Consistorial Hall, where the new Cardinals knelt before the Pope, who, while pronouncing the prescribed prayers, placed on the head of each, over which the Master of Ceremonies had again drawn the capuchon, the red velvet hat, with the words: ornament of the Holy Apostolic See, received the red hat, sign of the high dignity of the Carfinalate. It indicates that thou shouldst be bold to the shedding of thy blood and even to the death for the exaltation of the Holy Faith. the peace and repose of the Christian world and the support and extension of the Most Holy Roman Church. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen!" Th Pope, after closing the mouths of the new Car dinals, withdrew, and they were surrounded in s circle by their elder brethren,

who congratulated them and received their thanks. At the next Con sistory the Pope will open their mouths, give them their rings, and confer upon them their titu-lar churches, each Cardinal receiving one of the Churches of Rome as a sort of ecclesiastical

The closing of the mouth indicates that the new Cardinal is not to speak without permis sion of the things be sees and hears in the Con sistory; the opening of the mouth makes him free of its discussions. These, however, are merely ceremonies, and do not affect his rights or status. The ring commemorates his marriage with the Church; it is a sapphire set in gold, and the fee for it is 500 golden ducats, applied to the uses of the Propaganda. The red hat is of cloth, with a large, flat brim, and is wors over the capuebon of the eappa. After death it is placed at the Cardinal's feet while he ites in state, and finally suspended from the roof of the church above his tomb. This is the pontifical or cardinalition hat. Two ties, each ending in five rows of red silk tassels, are fastened to its small crown and fall on either side, being long enough to meet beneath the wesrer's chin. Originally there was but one tassel on each tie, and the bat was really fastened on the head, but now that the hat is not worn the tie has become a more elaborate ornament. The Cardinal has three other hats: the parasol hat, or capellone, with a broad red silk brim, and a red and gold canonizations, the processions of Corpus Domini, etc., being borne by the Cardinal's gentiluome or squire; the ordinary red hat, of felt raised into three corners by golden cords, bound with gold, and having a gold embroidered ribbon (during the interreguum at the death of a Pope the gold is removed in sign of mourning); and the town

with a gold-embroidered red ribbon. The hat placed on the Cardinal's cost of arms is red, with five rows of red tassels falling to right and left of the escutcheon. Innocent IV. (1248-'54) gave the Cardinals the red hat; Boniface VIII. (1204-1303) the red soutane; Paul II. (1464-'71) the red berretta and calotte; and Urban VIII. (1623-'44) the title of "Eminence," with the (1623-'44) the title of "Eminence," with the privilege of putting red ornaments and trappings on their carriages and harness. Red, be it understood, is the color of martyrdom. Originally, the Cardinal's hat was a most costly badge of distinction, as, beside the regular fees, there had to be alms and shows for the people, visits and parades, so that 6,000 or 7,000 crowns was a moderate figure. The messenger who prompts the new Cardinal pages of his advance. brought the new Cardinal news of his advance ment was entitled to 500 golden ducats, and sometimes received from rich prelates ten or twelve times that sum, and the measurings who brought the berretta (as it was conveyed to Archbishop McCloskey here in 1875) received 1,000. Nowadays, however, the expenses have

All of the new Cardinals created to-day are All of the new Cardinals created to-day are men of much character and distinction,—one of them has a world-wide renown. John Henry Newman, the thirty-second British Cardinal, was born Fet. 21, 1801, was graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1830, became a Fellow of Griel, Vice Principal of St. Alban's Hall, under Whatelly and Rector of St. Mary's Church, where his graching exercised a wonderful effect on the undergraduates. He wished Rome in 1831, writing his world-

and the entircing gloom," on the way home, and subsequently starting the series of "Tracta for the Times." He wrote the most noted of these, and especially "Tract No. 90," which was censured by the University authorities March 15, 1841. In October, 1843, Newman resigned St. Mary's, feeling that he could not honestly be a teacher in it any longer, and Oct.

HE WAS BAPTIEED A CATHOLIC by the Passionist Pather Dominic. Dr. Wise-man (afterwards Cardinal) confirmed him three weeks later, and on the 22d of January, 1846, he left Oxford, to which he did not return till last year, when his beloved Trinity College elected him an honorary Fellow. For some years Dr. Newman was head of the oratory of St. Philip Neri at Birmingham; he was Rector from 1854 to 1858 of the Catholic University at Dubits; since that time he has been at the head of the famous Edgbaston school for the children of Catholic gentry. As an author, Cardinal Newman is best known by his "Apologia pro vita Sua," drawn out by a rash attack of Charles Kingsley on his sermon on "Wisdom and Inno-cence," which ended in Kinsgley's total rout; his "Grammar of Assent," and "Development of Christian Doctrine," and his "Letter to the Dake of Norfolk on Mr. Gladstone." He would bave been a Cardinal many years are but for the vehement opposition of the Ultramontanes. His elevation to the purple has been greeted with satisfaction by Englishmen of all ranks and be

Joseph Hergenrother, the first German theo-logian elevated to the Cardinalate from a uni-versity chair, is Professor of Ecclesiastical His-tory at the University of Wurzburg. Plus IX. sent for him to assist in preparing the work for the Ecumenical Council; since the Old Catholic movement began he has been the leading cham pion of the Caurch against Dr. Dollinger. The French Cardinals are anti-Republican Ultramontanes, whose elevation will probably cause trouble. Julien Florian Desprez, Archbishop of Toulouse, was born at Ostricourt, April 14, 1807; became Bishop of Reumon in 1858, Bishop of Limoges in 1857, and Archbishop of Toulouse in 1859. He is a zealous man and hard worker, and his last act was to issue an offer of forty days' indulgence to those of his flock who would French Ministry are accused of lying and hypocrisy. Louis François Desire Edouard Pie, Bishop of Poitiers, was born at Pontgoin in 1818, and made Bishop Dec. 26, 1849. He is an eloquent man, whose claims to a seat in the Frenca Academy, in the place of Bishop Dupanloup, will be

THE TWO AUSTRIAN CARDINALS were created at the desire of the Emperor. The Landgrave Frederick Egon Furstemberg, Prince Archbishop of Olmutz, Privy Councillor of the Austrian Empire and Prince Assistant of the Holy See, is a member of the line of the Land-graves of Weitra. He was born Oct. 8, 1813, and became Archbishop June 6, 1858. Cardinal L. Von Haynold, Archbishop of Kolocza-Bacs, in Hungary, was appointed to that See in 1853. Like Cardinal Furstemberg, he is inclined to be liboral in his views, and the Italians feel par-ticularly sore that six foreigners should be brought into the Sacred College, and but three Italians. Guiseppe Pecci, the Pope's elder brother, was born at Carpinete in 1807, became orbiter, was born at carputete in love, became a Jesuit, and taught philosophy in the Roman College till 1851, when he resigned his chair in consequence of a difference of opinion with his superiors as to the teachings of St. Thomas Aguinas, upon whose writings he has long been regarded as an authority. Personally, as well as a writer and theologian, the Pope's brother is highly esteemed. Though it is quite in order for the Pontiff to advance his next male relative to the purple, Mgr. Pecci's creation has given some offense to Liberals, who hink that Leo XIII. should have shown him self beyond and above even the suspicion of nepotism. Mgr. Alimonda, Bishop of Albenga, is highly spoken of as a man of literary and scientific accomplishments. Father Zigliara, a Dominican monk, is Professor of Philosophy at the Convent of Minerva and an adviser of the Congregation of the Index, and, though an able man, is regarded as a fanatic of the most vio-

day the Pope appointed five and three Cardinal Deacops. Among the new Cardinals are the Rev. Dr. John Henry Newman, The Pope also made numerous appointments to Bishoprics, among them those of Cardinal Ho-Dr. McCabe to that of Dublin, and the Rev. Dr. Woodlock to that of Ardagh and Clonmocreis.

RUSSIA.

St. PRINKSBURG, May 12.—The principal part of the Town of Irbit, at the confluence of the Irbit and Neiva Rivers, is burned.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE. Odessa, May 12.—Prince Alexander of Bat tenberg, en route forLivadia, was enthusiastic ally received by the Bulgarian residents in this

A TERRIBLY PATAL DISBASE. ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Intelligence has been received from Tidis that a disease with a terrible mortality is raging in nineteen village in the Caucasus. A solemn procession of holy pictures has been held in the District of Gori, and prayers offered for the preservation of the inhabitants.

THE MINILISTS COWED. LONDON, May 12.—Political murders in Russia The stringent measures adopted against them seem to have cowed the conspirators in St. Petersburg. The Czar has decreed that prisoners tried by court martial, must be doomed or acquitted within twenty-four hours, and the sentences must be executed within twenty-four hours from the time they are pronounced.

LONDON, May 12.—The St. Petersburg Ga rette reports that the losses by configration at Irbit are enormous. The Treasury, Post-Office, and Town-Hall were saved. The fire raged all day Saturday and Sunday.

A Berlin dispatch points out that Irbit is

largely used as a place of exile.

TURKEY.

DASTERN ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—Gen. Stolipin has arrived to confer with Aleko Pasha rela tive to the transfer of the administration of Eastern Roumella. A speedy arrangement is probable. A division of Turkish troops is on the frontier of Eastern Roumelia.

ALBANIA

The Sultan has promised the Albanians sutonomy as compensation for territorial concessions to Greece. TROOPS WITHDRAWN

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The Porte has resists in occupying Bourgas.
WART THEM PAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—There have been disorderly manifestations on the part of the officials of the War Office in consequence of their pay being in arrears. GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 12.—The Emperor of Austria bas consented to arbitrate between Great Britain and Nicaragua, respecting the differences arising out of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation.

PLEURO-PREUMONIA.

LONDON, May 12.—Lord Hamilton, Vice-President of the Council, to-day stated in the House of Commons that in various cattle cargoes recently arrived from America pleuro-pneumonia

of Police pending the arrangement of a compro-mise providing for the establishment of a Minis-try police. This police would be withdrawn from costrol of the Municipality without bringing the question before the Chambers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

PEACEFUL.
LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch from Simon Bay. Cape of Good Hope, April 28, says there has been no fighting. Lord Chelmsford and Prince Louis Napoleon have gone to Kambula. Nuguwanda, Cetewayo's youngest brother

The death of Umbelini, one of the King's brothers, is confirmed. News from Transval is encouraging. The Boers have broken up their camp and returned

LONDON, May 12.-A dispatch from Moritz burg, April 28, says Nuguwanda reports that no Zulu force of any size exists at the present

> GERMANY. THE TARIFF SCHEMB.

BERLIN, May 12.-The Reichstag has adopted he motion of Mr. Lowe to refer the Tobacco bill to a special committee.

The Customs, Taxation, and Judicial Committee of the Bundesrath decided to support Bismarck's bill, levying provisionally and by antici-pation all the duties fixed in the Tariff bill. DEAD.

BERLIN, May 12.—Bernhardt Wolff, the ounder of Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau, is dead. TURKESTAN. THE PENDING WAR. LONDON, May 12.-A dispatch from Simla

says intelligence from Turkestan represent that the Chinese troops have been twice suc-cessfully attacked by the Khirgaz tribes from the Andtian district, who now hold Knahene. A Chinese army of 20,000 men is concentrated on the Eelee River. ITALY.

STILL ALIVE. ROME, May 12.—The death of the African ex-plorer, the Marquis of Antinori, is officially de-

DESTRUCTIVE LAND-SLIDE. LONDON, May 12.-Fifteen farm houses Parma, Italy, have been destroyed by a land-

AUSTRIA. SURRENDERED.

VIENNA, May 12 .- The Political Corre nce announces that Spizza was formally surendered on Sunday to the Austrians, and the Austrian troops entered the place unopposed.

VIENNA, May 12.—The first intelligence actuation comes from Rustchuk, where the

Twelfth Division is now embarking.

BULGARIA

CHINA. FLOATED. SHANGHAI, May 12.—The British iron Iron Duke, which went ashore here, has bee

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Plan for the Belief of the Emigran St. Louis, Mo., May 12 .- An informal conerence was held here to-day by several gentle men, whose names are suppressed for obvious reasons, to consider matters relating to the negro sxodus from the South, and see if more flicient aid cannot be rendered the emigrants than has yet been done. Gen. Conway, of whom mention was made in these dispatches last night, was a leading spirit in the conference, and while e says matters are not in a proper shape yet for he public, from a conversation with him at was gathered that a part of the project is that if steamboats plying on the lower river refuse to transport refugees he and his associates will harter a steamer, arm her if necessary, go Congregation of the ladder, and, though an able man, is regarded as a fanatic of the most violent kind.

THE NEW CARDINALS.

To the Western Associated Press.

Rome, May 12.—At the Consistory held toother points, who have repeatedly halied boats which would not stop. Two members of the Society of Friends who have been here with Gen. Conway left to-day for the South to asser-Gen. Conway left to-day for the South to ascertain personally to what extent these emigrants have been denied transportation. If they find the statements which have been made are true, they will assist in bringing sufts against the steamboat companies for damage to these people under the law governing common carriers. Cooway takes the ground that these negroes are citizens, have the same right to emigrate as other citizens if they pay their way, and, if the steamboat companies will not transport them, other means will be need to bring them away.

them, other means will be used to bring them away.

Another conference is to be held in a day or two, when something definite will probably be determined upon. The Colored Hefugee Relief Board held a meeting to-night, and adopted resolutions favoring the sending of a steamer down the river to bring up the refugees who have been refused transportation, and fustituting suits against the steamboat companies for damages. Also indorsing Gen. Conway's plans and propositions for aiding the refugees, and forwarding them to places in the North and West, where homes and labor can be found for them.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13-1 a. m .- Indica

tions: For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, stationary temperature and pressure, south and east winds, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, southerly winds, possibly veering to cooler west and north, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains. partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

Fo the lake region, in the northern portion cooler northerly winds, rising barometer, croud weather and hight rains; in the southern por sure, and partly cloudy weather,

Sr. Paul, Minn., May 12.-A sharp hall and St. PAUL, Minn., May 12.—A sharp ball and electric storm passed here at 4:30. Dispatches from points in this State and Northwestern Wisconsin report considerable damage by hall and wind: A large warehouse is leveled at Montevideo, Chippewa County.

Toolat Onsuly Atrons.

Chicago, May 12.

Time. | Bor. | The Ru. | Wind. | Val. | En. | Westley |

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2:00 p. m. 28.844 78 48 8 8 ... Clear.
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CRIMINAL NEWS.

Return of Cohen, Who Committed Suicide Like the Boy Hoed Corn.

He Tells His Milwaukee Friends the Extent of His Forgeries.

Indictment, for Murder, of the casset Paternal Butcher and His Female.

Buffalo---The Deer-Creek Poisoner. "Effects-of-Deceased" Confidence

Game Finally Reaches the

Pacific Coast.

COHEN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Milwaukhn, Wis., May 12.—Chief of Police Kennedy arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon with his prisoner, Alexander Cohen, the forger. Cohen looks somewhat changed in appearance, in consequence of the removal of his beard for purposes of disguise. He mast-fested great dejectment, and west con-stantly for several hours after being locked up at police headquarters. When conducted to a cell he expressed a hope that no callers would be admitted, his chief dread seeming to be that of contact with the reporters, nearly all of whom know him well. He manifests a disinclination to converse even with the officials.

Cohen has made a full statement of his wanderings, from which it appears that he pro-

ceeded first to Ripon, and then to Chicago by the Northwestern Road. He remained in Chicago a day or two, having altered his appearance by a removal of his beard. From Chicago he proceeded to Sandusky, O., next to Baltimore, where he remained several days, and finally to Richmond. He claims that \$55 constituted all of his capital when he made he constituted all of his capital when he made the hasty exit from Milwankes under pretext of suicide. His insurance business, he says, was not paying, and the funds obtained from time to time through the medium of notes with forged indorsements went to pay indebtedness that had been carried forward for several years. In this way of money raised by exchange of checks \$600 were paid to Hansen, fur dealer, and \$800, obtained from Elias Friend, were paid to B. Leideisdorf. Cohen estimates that his forgeries amounted to between \$18,000 and \$15,000. He had but little money left when Baltimore was reached, and he made ineffectual efforts to obtain employment there. After-

efforts to obtain employment there. Afterwards, in Richmond, he actually worked for his board.

An important statement made by him is to the effect that he left a letter addressed to his brothers-in-law, Zeliner and Bonns, furnishing an itemized account of his indebtedness, inform-forming them that he was going to Montreal. forming them that he was going to Montreal, and would halt in Chicago long soongn for them to communicate to him by teregraph the effect of his departure, and the disclosures connected with it. He furnished an assumed mane under which he could be communicated with in the envelope containing this letter. Cohen also left the key to his cash-box. The boy clerk in his office was instructed to deliver this letter to Zellner and Bonns, and did so. They must have destroyed it and thrown away the key, as they had the cash-box broken open by a locksmith. This afternoon Mr. Bonns was confronted by Cohen and charged with having received this letter, but denied the impeachment. Bonns became very excited, and exclaimed, ceived this letter, but denied the impeachment Bonns became very excited, and exclaimed, "Why, you will rain our reputation as honorable business men." Cohen's resonnse was, "I can't heip it. Tou received that letter, and knew where I was going." The truthfulness of Cohen's charge is not questioned by the police authorities.

Still another.

Still another fact has been developed in connection with the somewhat remarkable sifair, and that is that Cohen, during his absence, wrote several letters to a cigar-maker named Girmscheid, which he requested should be delivered to Mrs. Cohen, but Girmscheid, remailed them, to the writer, tearing, as he puts it, that he might get himself into trouble if the police found out that he was holding communication with a fugitive forger.

DASTARDLY ASSAULT.

BUFFALO, May 12 .- A dastardly attempt at murder was committed to-day, the principals being a nephew of ex-Mayor Brush, of this city, and his brother-in-law, named Hartman. It appears that, about a year ago, Hartman married Miss Brush, and after living together three months they separated, she refusing to live with him on account of ill treatment. Hartman has since endeavored to see his wife, but his efforts have at all times been futile. He became pos-sessed with the idea that her parents were in-fluencing her, and he made many threats that he would use forcible means to re-gain possession of her. This morning he drove to where ex-Mayor Brush, his brother, and a nephew were standing. Greatly excited, he nephew were standing. Greatly excited, ne jumped from his buggy, pulied but a revolver, and, walking right up to the nephew, said, "There is no further use for words," and fired. Seeing that the man was determined, Mr. Brush "had almost instantly grappled with his would-be murderer, and had hold of him when the revolver was discharged. The bullet grazed along the pullet grazed along a serious injury. his neck without effecting any serious injury his neck without effecting any serious injury. A desperate struggle now ensued for several minutes, when the weapon went off a second time. The bullet this time passed through Mr. Brush's stomach, and rendered him for the time being halpless. With the release of his antaronist's hold hisrtman aross and staried on a run. In the meantime some employes of Mr. Brush had reached the scene of the affair and immediately started in pursuit of the fleeing man. He was soon overtaken by the enraged crowd and trampled on and beaten in a terrible manner. Only for the arrival of an officer he would have been killed. Hartman was taken to police headquarters and arrival of an officer he would have been killed. Hartman was taken to police headquarters and his wounds dressed. It was thought that he had suffered concussion of the brain. Mr. Brush was removed and medical sid summoned. Atlast accounts he was feeling very comfertable. The parties are highly connected. The Brush family are very rich brickmakers, and Hartman's people are wealthy farmers. The affray has created considerable excitement in the city.

KINGSWELL'S METHOD. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
RONDOUT, N. Y., May 12.—The efforts of a landlord in California to course the unwary in

this section are attracting attention here. The man is named R.V. Kingswell, and be claims to be the proprietor of a hotel called the "Hamilton House," San Francisco. The following letter sent to Mark Deavlin, a prominent undertaker of Saugerties, will filmstrate Kingswell's

method:

Hamilton House, San Francisco. P.-O. Box 102, Station A.—Mark Desplin. Saugerties, Utater County, N. F.—Dean Sin: It is my painful duty to inform you that a stranger registered at this house under the name of Deavin died of pneumonia, after a short lilness, March 31. I can find no information concerning him except your name and address, which was found on his person, among various unimportant memoranda. This leads me to believe him to be a relative of friend of yours. I therefore write to you is regard to the affects of decessed. They are in my possession, and consist of a valuable gold watch and chain, seal ring sleeve buttons, studs, etc., together with sundry urticles of elothing; also a trunk, the contents of which I am ignorant of. Decessed had but 350 in money on his person, which I paid to the attending physician and you have the state of the standard to the contents of the standard or hereigh. norant of. Deceased had but 230 in money on me person, which I paid to the attending physician and for burisi. He was indebted to me 330 for board and attendance. If you feel interested in the mat-ter, and will result the sum due me, I will, on re-ceipt of same, express the things to you. Merely factors the amount (330) in bills, together with your instructions and address as bolow. An in-mediate answer will oblige, yours very respect-fully.

R. V. Kingewkill. fully. R. V. Kineswall.

Deavile immediately wrote him that he could sell the effects, retain \$30 for attendance, beside 10 per cent for his trouble, and remit the

side 10 per cent for his trouble, and remit the balance.

Other persons in this neighborhood have received similar letters. One gentleman named Wolff, gasting wear Middletown, turned bis letter over to the newamorers as Deaville did.

San Francisco, May 12.—A middle-aged man was arrested this afternoon at the Post-Office, Station A. on a charge of obtaining money fraudmently from parties in the Eastern States by writing letters reporting the death of a stranger, susposed to be the friend of the person to whom the letter was addressed, and asking a romittance to cover fusers engages, sie. The prisoner refuses to give any name, and has not yet been identified. He seems to have practiced the fraud quite attentively, and is undorrotedly the author of the letters referred to in the

Rondout dispatch to-day. There is no notel here as the Hamilton House.

ASSASSINATED Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
DIXON, Ill., May 13.—Isaac S. Boardman, Esq., for many years the proprietor and editor of the Dixon Telegraph, and who for over forty years has been closely identified with the history of our county and city, received this mo the sad intelligence of the death of his class son, John D. Boardman, by assassination, in the Valley of San Pedro. Arizona, whither he had emigrated with a Chicago company some three years ago. The report is that he was shot with a rifle by one Alva Smith, of this State, in a dispute over claim interests. John D. Boardman was a young lawver of energy was a young lawver of energy and promise; was educated at Mt. Morris and Ann Arbor. After a short period of editorial life with his father, be entered upon the profession of the law, and practiced both here and in Chicago. He was a grandson of Father Dixon, and his pen-sketches of him, written several years ago, were widely copied by the press in this section of the state. His bereaved father and numerous friends here have the heartfelt sympathy of our antire community. Some Dastardly Shooting at

FUN FOR THE BOYS.

Special Pixpuich to The Tribune.

Pirrsbung, Pa., May 12.—A college war of considerable proportions has broken out at Wooster, O., between the Sentors and Sophomores on the one side and the Juniors and Freshmen on the other. Last night some of the former class stole a number of morning, when they knew the Freshmet and Juniors were at home, they marched down town with the hars hoisted on poles. The Juniors and Freshmen, hearing of this proceeding and Freshmen, hearing of this proceeding, soon put in an appearance, and a regular rough and tumble fight ensued. Several of the combatants on both sides were hadly used in. The President of the college, who was in Pittsburg, was telegraphed for, and on his arrival, will try to straighten things. It is said the Paculty intend to punish the transgressors, but the whole college is mixed up in the affair, and the students don't seem to fear the result. The trouble is of long standing, and it is feared it is not yet over. the result. The trouble is of it is feared it is not yet over.

BURGLARY.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 12.—Burglars are taking dvantage of the excessively warm weather was are having, which necessitates the leaving of windows partially open. About 4 o'clock this windows partially open. About 4 o'clock this morning the residence of Mr. C. Ruedy was entered, and, not with standing that the gas was burning in his bedroom, a \$150 watch, a massive chain, a Knight-Templar jewel, his pocketbook with \$20, safe and Masonic keys, and several other minor articles were taken. The robbers are now going around well armed. But a few days since a gang of six drew their revolvers on the Marshal and defied him to take them. They got off. CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch in The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 12.—The police officers have succeeded in capturing the nerro tramp who committed an assault upon a lady at a farm house near this city about a week ago. The lady, who came near dying from the effect The lady, who came near dying from the effect of the blows upon her head, positively identifies the negro, who has been lodged in jail. The friends of the lady are still so encared that they would kill the negro if they could get him out

THE FREEMANS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 41.—The Freemans—husband and wife—were to-day found guilty of homicide by the Magistrate at Barastable, and fully committed for trial. Freeman says he will have an astorishing revelation to make May 21, and still maintains that he was justified of God. His wife is greatly crushed by the growing conviction that she has been gullty of

TEXAS JAIL DELIVERY. GALVESTON, May 12 .- The News' special from Bryan City says last night all prisoners but one Bryan City says last night all prisoners but one escaped jail. A confederate of the prisoners concealed himself in the jail and overcame and secured the jailer. Among the escaped are the Jones brothers and Stearus, murderers of Marse, at Calvert; Andrew Walker, murderer and book counterfeiter. The prisoners secured the jail arms. Citizens are in pursuit.

A GOOD 'UN. atch to The Tribune ADRIEN, Mich., May 12.-The exam of Henderson, the pretended Special Agest of the Postal Department, commenced Saturday, and will continue until to-morrow. His complicity in other crimes besides the Post-Office robbery here is well established, but his true identity has not yet developed.

CONFESSION. WATERTOWN, N. T., May 12—Mrs. Charles Merrihew, living near Deer River, who was supposed to have poisoned her brother-in-law and husband, has confessed to the Coroner an attempt upon her husband's life, and virtually admits kifling the brother-in-law. She implicated Wisthrep N. Merrihew, a cousin, who was in love with her.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. Nonwres, Conn., May 12.—Andrew Manning, a dissipated factory-operative at Danielsonsville, Conn., in a quarrel with his wife this morning chopped her head open with an ax, killing her instantly. He then ran to a neighboring pund and drowned himself.

INDIANS.

CENCIES

THE PONCA PRISONERS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

OMAHA, Neb., May 12.—The habeas corpus ase in behalf of Standing Bear and oth Ponca Indians who were arrested at the Omata Reservation and confined at Fort Omaha, to be conducted to the Indian Territory, whence they

Reservation and confined at Fort Omaha to be conducted to the Indian Territory, whence they came in the early spring, was decided to-day by Judge Dundy, of the United States District Court, it being the only case of the kind ever brought in behalf of Indians in a Federal court. Judge Dundy's opinion was quite lengthy, and was summed up as follows:

Pirst—That an Indian is a person within the meaning of the law of the United States, and has, therefore, the right to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in a Federal court or before a Federal Judge in all cases where he may be confined or in custody under color of the same

habeas corpus in a Federal court of below a Federal Judge in all cases where he may be confined or in custody under color of the asthemity of the United States, or where he is restrained of liberty in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Second—That Gen. George Crook, respondent, being commander of the Military Department of the Platte, has the custody of relators under the color of authority of the United States, and in violation of the laws thereof.

Third—That ne rightful authority exists for removing by force any of the relators to the Indian Territory, as respondent has been directed to do.

Fourth—That Indians possess the inherent right of exostriction as well as the more fortunate white race, and have the indicated right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of application for bidden ground.

Fifth—Being restrained of liberty under color of the authority of the United States, and in the laws thereof, relators must be discharged from custody, and it is so ordered.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

Sr. Louis, May 12.—A delegation of all Northern Cheyenne Indians, under Little Chief, and in the care of J. D. Miles, Agent, and Besjamin Clark, interpreter, arrived here to day from the Southern Cheyenne Agency, en route

and in the care of J. D. Miles, Agent, and Benjamin Clark, interpreter, arrived here to-day from the Southern Cheyenne Agency, en routs to Washington, whither they go to urge the President to allow them to return to their former home in the North The band represented by this delegation has about 200 warriors, all of whom are very much dissatisfied with the country to which they have been sent by the authorities, and they desire, above all things, to be sent back to their Northern homes, where the bones of their ancestors he.

THE LOG-MEN'S CARNIVAL

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. LA CROSSE, Wis., May 12.—A seven-t noon to-day quite a bad jam was reported. Spaulding's Pond. A large crew of men are in working at the jam. The rains of the passays may truly be called a Godsend, not on dispelling the gloomy prospects for a croplogs, but will be the means of putting 2,000 men to work. Progress of

A Sort of Str up Out

Consideration

GENERAL BraingrialD, avel fell upon the morning, with the sien practically a posed at the bogic Legislature would tion bills, revise Drainage act, and honor to themsel who sent them he tial objects has there is scarcely a this business call. The approprior the reason on afford to adjourn Drainage law and lie over until a waless mercenary

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THE BOYS.

to The Tribune.
12-A college war of the Seniors her. Last night some stole a number of au's room, and, this ew the Freshmen and ey marched down town and a regular rough sued. Several of the sides sides of the college, as telegraphed for, and o straighten things. It end to punish the trans-college is mixed up in dents don't seem to fear is of long standing, and over. LARY.

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and slear OOD 'UN. y 12.-The exa retended Special Agent of ht, commenced Saturday, itli to-morrow. His com-s besides the Post-Office established, but his rus eveloped.

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I., May 12.—Mrs. Charles
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rained of liberty under color the United States, and in the United States and in the United States and Indians, under Lattle Chief.

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May 12.—A seven-foot rise
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SNOW-BOUND.

Progress of Last Saturday's Recess of Last Winter's Assembly.

Interruption of Rail Communication---List of Legislators Detained.

A Sort of Straw Session Worked up Out of a Drainage Bill.

ideration of a Very Bad Practice of Certain State Officers.

SENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Special Fig. May 12.—The Speaker's grein fill, hay 12.—The Speaker's gavel fell upon the 125th day of the session this morning, with the practical objects of the session practically unaccomplished. It was supposed at the beginning of the winter that this Legislature would pass the necessary appropriation bills, revise the Revenue Code, devise a Drainage act, and adjourn at an early day, with mor to themselves and credit to the people to sent them here. Not one of these essential objects has yet been accomplished, and there is scarcely a possibility at this late day that his business can be got through with at all. The appropriation bills will be passed for the reason only that the Legislature cannot for the reason only that the Legislature cannot afferd to adjourn without passing them. The Drainage law and the Revenue Code will have to he over until a wiser and a more patriotic and a less mercenary body assembles. Matthews, Shaw, and others have endeavored to do all they could for a Drainage law, but they have met with anexpected impediments in the opposition of those who apparently have selfish purposes to accomplish. When this Thirty-first General Assembly comes to adjourn therefore, and the results of the session come to be counted up, it will be found that nothing substantial has been accomplished beyond a general interruption of the business interests of the State and the expenditure of a vast amount of money.

WHEN THE HOUSE ASSEMBLED this morning it could easily be pecceived that no

when the house assembled that no quorum was present. A few of the familiar faces of members who, like Cassibianca, stand by the burning ship, could be seen in their accustomed seats. Robison, of Fulton, from the Democratic side of the House, arose, and with erdent disgust, surveyed the long rows of empty chairs in the Chamber and moved a call of the House. This produced a howl of protest from the majority side of the House, some members stated that there was a list of Senate bills on first reading, which order of business might be gone through with without a quorum. Robison, therefore, called the attention of the House to the fact that a large number of bills had been sent from the House to the Senate which had not been acted on by that body, notwithstanding weeks had elapsed. He did not propose to submit to such treatment. He was not in favor of advancing another Senate bill until something was done towards the passage of the House bills in the Senate. The Chair suggested that, because the Senate bad not discharged its duty, it was no reason why the House should fail to do its duty. He hoped the motion of the gentleman from Fulton would not be insisted on. Robison, therefore, reluctantly withdrew his motion, stating that it was the last time he would thus yield, and he gave notice of what might be expected in the future. The Senate bills on first reading were talso advanced to the order of second reading. A number of House bills in the order of first reading were also advanced to the order of second reading.

ing.

A motion was made to take a recess until 2:30 p. m., by Mitchell, upon which motion Mitchell demanded the yeas and nays. When the roll was called some members present answered for their absent friends, for the purpose of saving them from appearing in The Tribune's delinquent list below, which is believed to be nearly accurate:

Hinds, Reavill,

Allen (Warren		Hobinson (Jack-	
Bolt,	Hopkins,	son),	
Bower.	Jackson,	Robison (Ful-	
Brigham,	Johnson,	ton).	
Buck,	Keniston,	Scarlett,	
Burt,	Kouka,	Scott,	
Byers,	Lovell,	Secrest,	
Carter (John	- Layman,	Shaw,	
son),	Lyon.	Sherman,	
Churchill,	Marston,	Sloan,	
Chase,	Mason.	Smith,	
Collins,	McBride,	Snyder.	
Core,	McFie,	Stevens,	
Carter (Adams		Taylor (Cook),	
	Morrison,	Taylor (Winne-	
Davis,	Millbeck,	bago).	
Dewey.		Thomas,	
Dysart,	Mitchell		
Durfee,	Mock,	Trammell,	
Elliott	Neal,	Trusdell,	
Eldredge,	Neff.	Tyler,	
Ewing.	l'earson,	Walsh,	
Frew,	Peters,	Wilson,	
Granger,	Pratt.	Wightman,	
Halliday,	Price,	Wright (Du-	
Hamilton,	Provart,	Page),	
Hammond,	Ranney.	Zimmerman.	
Hinckley,	Reaburn,	Mr. Speaker-79.	
· 斯拉特斯 (4) 345	ABSENT.	中国 国 教育的一次为约翰森拉	
Allen (White	- Harts,	Samuel.	
	Herrington,	Savage,	
side).	Ingham,	Scroggs,	
Barry.	Jennings,	Seiter,	
Bowen,	Jones (Chris-		
Bisbee,		Simonson,	
Binck,	Jones (Washing	Simonson,	
Bridges,			
Brumback.	ton),	Snyder,	
Butterworth,	Latimer,	Spencer,	
Clark,	Lewis,	Stevens,	
Cockle,	Matthews,	Struckman,	
Cremet,	McCreery,	Thomason,	
Crooker,	McKinley,	Thompson	
Crosthwait,	Meier,	(Cook).	
Day,	Milebam,	Thomson (Will),	
Erhardt,	Moss,	Tice,	
English,	Murray,	Tracy.	
Ficklin,	Nichols,	Vasey,	
Fosbender,	O'Matley,	Veile,	
Yoy,	Orendorff.	Wall,	
Graham	Otman,	Warren,	
Gray,	Pleasants,	Weber,	
Green,	Powell,	Wentworth.	
Gregg.		Wheeler,	
Gross.	Prickett, Rogers,	Wright (Boone),	

Hall (Tazewell), Richey, Zink—75.
Hall (Gallatin), Ryan.
The House then adjourned until 2:30% clock the House took up McKinlay's Drainage bill, the consideration of which had been made the special order for this hour. The bill, containing seventy-nine sections, was read at large by the Clerk, which occupied nearly an hour. The sections were then called one at a time by the Clerk, and as they were called members who desired to do so presented their amendments. The chief speech against the bill was made by Shaw, of Carroll, who denounced the grand engineering scheme it contained as expensive and impracticable. It created drainage districts with political boundaries, and without reference to the natural situation of the land. The machinery of the bill was put in motion by the corporate authorities, and the owners of the land had nothing to say about it. The House had speent six or eight weeks perfecting a bill which was simple in its provisions. It had gone now to the Senate, where it was being considered, and he did not believe it was well to take up a bill like this, which was made up of patchwork, and very poor patchwork at that. It was unsatisfactory as a whole and in detail.

Any objections to the bill could be stated upon the floor, and the measure could be perfected. Hopkins insisted that this House did not want to pass an Engineer's bill, but what the people wanted was a Drainare bill, and he was in favor of committing the bill so that it could.

Duriee said this House could not afford to adjourn without passing a Drainare bill, and he did not see why it was that there should be so much haste to send this measure to a special committee. They might as well purchase ice and lemons, and prepare to sit here all summer, as to send this bill to a special committee.

The motion to compute



Recognizing the fact that legislation is now at that stage where bills should only be considered when a majority of the members was present, and not wishing to have the practice repeated of taking back in a full Senste all that is done by a Dare quorum or less, an adjournment was immediately made to 2:30 p. m.

three more Senators put in an appearance.

Senator Callon proposed to offer a burlesque resolution on the subject of the Governor's recent letter to President Hayes, but the presiding officer very promptly sat down on him by ruling it out of order.

House bills were read a first time, which done, the Senate adjourned, as it was still one short of a quorum.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC CHRITIES, charged with the duty of investigating the

charged with the duty of investigating the charges of cruelty of John Caivin, of Ford County, formerly an inmate of the Insane Asylum, have prepared a report reciting that the Committee had investigated the charges and examined witnesses in presence of the complainant and on his behalf, and say "That, after making the most thorough and searching investigation and hearing all the evidence in the case, your Committee is of the opinion that the charges of cruelty are not sustained, but that, on the contrary, in the general management of said Insane Asylum there appears to be exercised a wise discretion, and in regard to the inmates thereof the most humane treatment."

PENNY GRABS.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Special Disputch to The Tribut.

Springpield, Itl., May 12.—This seems to be

Springfield Disputch to The Tribut.

Springfield, Itl., May 12.—This seems to be an era for small speculations on the part of certain State officials. Some time ago The Tribunal saled attention to the fact that it was the practice of the several Penitentiary Commissioners to charge up to the State and collect their hotel bills and railroad fares without any authority of law therefor. At that time Senator Kuykendall introduced a resolution in the Senate calling attention to this fact, and asking the Anditor to furnish a statement of the amount of money so taken from the State Treasury. In due time the report was forthcoming, and it showed that since July 1, 1871 (when the law allowing them their expenses was repealed), something over \$12,000 had been thus unlawfully taken. The whole matter was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, with the expectation that it would report thereon, but it has been allowed to quietly enjoy the sleep of the just, or rather the unjust, since that date.

MORE.

But an examination of the law and the facts now show that these officials are not the only ones engaged in these miserable little raids on the public Treasury. The Canal Commissioners have for years been doing the very same thing. These latter gentlemen have not even a precedent to go by. There was a time, prior to July 1, 1871, when the Penitentiary Commissioners were allowed their traveling expenses, but at no time in the history of the office of Canal Commissioner was there any such allowance. There are no data at hand whereby one can discover at just how early a period they began this business, but, sloce May 1, 1871, they have very regularly put down among the items of expense in their biennial report an friem which reads. "Expenses as Canal Commissioner." These usually appear at intervals of three months, and are given with a conscientions exactness to fractional parts of a cent. The regularity of the entries, and the extreme specification of the charges, impresses the reader and the public with the fact that the

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ILLUSTRATING the matter the following is taken from their re-port for the year beginning Dec. 1, 1875, and

n- ly	ending Nov. 30, 1876. The respective items are
k-	Joseph Utley—First quarter
ıl-	Total
W 6	Total
•	Total \$192.00 From 1874 to Nov. 30, 1876, these parties drew the following gross amounts: W. N. Brainard \$ 413.55 H. G. Anderson 359, 52 J. Utiey 230.50
	Total \$1,009.57

Judges, who now have many duties to perform in all parts of their circuits, who would engage in such wretched peculations as this? If you Commissioners should be allowed your expenses, ask the Legislature to pass a law and give you them, or else resign if you cannot afford to do the duties of the office. But stop this petty pillering. How would it do for the Governor, to whom these reports are made, to take a little time from his electioneering and "slate-making" and devote it to looking up and stopoing these things? It may be the occasion of remark yet that these officers who hold by appointment, and take whatever is "right handy" to have, are the only ones who engage in these practices.

Changing Names of Paris Streets.

Paris Correspondence Sew Fork Times.

The intention of the Paris municipality to change the names of thirty streets is a more or less innocent mania, of which coachmen, commissionnaires, and tourists have most to complain, but to the public in general it is not of much importance whether the Rue St. Arnand be called Rue Lincolu, and so on. The Empire was, perhaps, too indulgent towards some street godfathers, just as the Republic is, perhaps, too severe in regard to others. It would, however, be unpardonable ingratitude to rename the Boulevard Haussmann. It was M. Haussmann who made Paris the pride of France and the object of envy to most other nations; he gave it air and light, space and gayety; he let the sun into the dwellings of its inhabitants, and gave them the means both of basking in it and seeking shelter from it. It was he who made Paris the marvel it is; and for many a year, thanks to his projects, thousands upon thousands of artisans never knew what misery was. If anything is astonishing, it is that the Parisians have not raised statues to him. Instead of this, it is proposed to erase his name from the street sign, little worthy as that trifling mark of homage was of the great Prefect of the Empire. Such a decision would give evidence of a child-ish jealousy, and create a very unfavorable opinion of the wisdom and sense of justice of the municipality.

A Russian Rumor.

The London correspondent of the Freeman says: A Russian friend of mine here told me systematy that he had just received a letter from a relative in St. Petersburg containing a very extraordinary statement as to the recent attempt on the life of the Czar. I do not place much credence in it, but as the belief of a respectable middle-class Muscovite, shared in by a great many of his class, it is worth some consideration. The letter said that there was a widespread opinion that the reported assassination was only a sham, and that the firing at the Emperor was a preconcerted display in order to arouse a personal enthusiasin which might create a reaction against the Nihilista. Such a maneuvre would be too dangerous in such high circles, but that the rumor should be current is evidence of the general distrust of the honesty of the Government, and the belief that it is thoroughly frightened at the revolutionary outburst.

Cure your dandruff with Burnett's Coccaine.

The Last Absorbing Pursuit of Chicago Editor.

How the Passion Has Gradually Grown upon Him.

Like "Ophelia," He Will Soon Retire to a Hennery.

There are many instances in history of per-sons of great promise who have, before the close of their lives, abandoned the fields in which they had gained fame and wealth, and spent their closing years in occupations strange-ly at variance with those which had busied their earlier days. Thus, the Emperor Charles surrendered his Kingdoms in the New and the Old World and betook himself to tinkering watches. Diocletian, sick of universal empire, settled down to the culture of cabbages. Such instances have not been common in Chicago, however, where those who are able to labor generally keep on toiling in the harness until death or bankruptey comes to rid them of their burdens. It has been too practical a city for anything of that sort. But, as it grows older, it acquires these things as it does painters, play-writers, and similar ornaments. And now it appears, from the most authentic information, appears, from the most authentic information, that it has a magnate who is going to give up the reins of empire, abandon the pursuits he has followed so long, and betake himself to another and a curiously different kind of pursuit. The gentleman who is to do thus creditably by Chicago is Mr. Storey, the editor/of the Times, who, after a long and varied career in the journalistic business, in which he has built up a large, if not a great, newspaper, is intending to go out of the great, newspaper, is intending to go out of the business and devote himself to

This may strike one as a curious freak, and apparently it is. The hen is not a pleasant creature. It is not the sort of bird that one fancies much association with, except when becomingly fried. It is uncleanly in its personal habits, it is polygamous to an intense degree, hanging firmly to that one of the twin relies of barbarism, it has no esthetic tastes at all, as is evinced by the way it scratches up flower-beds and ruins flowers, and it has none of those affectionate traits which characterize other animals. So it seems very strange that a person should give up newspaper life, with all its pains and all its joys, its excitements and its illusions, for the sake of settling down in a hermitage and studying the manners and customs of Shanghais, Cochin Chinas, Brahma Pootras, Poles, and the infinite and innumerable varieties of poultry. There is one individual of note before Mr. Storey who devoted himself to chickens, but it is probable that the editor of the Times never heard of him, so that THE CULTURE OF HENS.

NO CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM can be made against him. That person was Honorius, the first ruler of the Western Empire after the Roman power was divided, who willingly resigned the cares of State for the sake of feeding his chickens. History does not speak of him in very favorable terms, but will probably deal more leniently with Mr. Storey, who brings to his new occupation great ability and more general information than the Roman Emperor ever possessed.

general information than the Roman Emperor eyer possessed.

The gradual drift of Mr. Storey's mind towards the chicken world has been noticed for some time around the Times office. It was first observed when he began laying upon the managing-editor's desk, not eggs, but a variety of clippings from newspapers which he had gone through, all relating to chickens, or chickens found under mysterious circumstances in the heart of a rock, hens which crowed, or Shanghais which had performed Herculean feats, or roosters which had awallowed rings, whose owners had subsequently discovered them when the fowl was roasted and served at dinner. Then it began to be noticed that the erg invaded his drinks,—that erg and sherry, or egg with other spirituous liquors, was the only thing which he touched in that way, and the only thing which he was constantly recommending to the people around the office.

BOOKS ON THE SUBJECT OF CHICKENS Burnham's interesting treatises on the subject, Agricultural Reports, scientific treatises on the subject of artificial propagation—began to be noticed upon his table or filling up his pockets, notably during last winter, when his overcoat

notably during last winter, when his overcoat was chiefly devoted to that subject. He has now the largest collection of books relating to this subject in the country, and reads them with avidity and a dictionary.

Then, instead of the little ornaments, statuettes, and vases, reminiscences of foreign travel which had adorned his desk, eggs of all sizes and colors began to appear,—eggs which sometimes lingered too long, became added, and imparted an offensive flavor to the editorials with which they came in contact, so that, with a little study, it became possible to determine which editorial smelt of the Shanghai egg, and which of the tenderer fruit of the Bantam. Then one day, during the usual editorial consultation, while he was talking.

A PAINT CROWING

day, during the usual editorial consultation, while he was talking.

A PAINT CROWING

was heard in the room. Each of the editors looked at the other with inquiring eye, as if to ask who it was that was guilty of that disrespect to his chief,—who it was that had adopted that peculiar method, sometimes observed in the Bowery Theatre, of expressing disapproval of what was said. Mr. Storey paid no attention to it, however, and, when the sound was repeated after a while, got up and went to his overcoat, which was hanging on the wall, and took from his pocket a delicate little Bantam, which, delighted at being released from confinement, fluttered its wings and gave vent to its joy in the remarks which are characteristic of its species.

Henry the Fourth was in the habit of carrying around with him his pet pupples, sometimes in a basket, awure from his neck, and all his courtiers were accustomed to pour out their flattery and their caresses upon these little regal pets. So, the ice once broken, Mr. Storey's feathered favorites filled his room, and formed the amusement of his leisure moments, and it was the principal occupation of visitors who desired to ingrafiate themselves in his favor first to caress these two-legged darlings and then to ask and obtain the favor they wanted. "Love me, leve my chickens," was the rule of the office.

It has been Mr. Storey's custom in other years, when excited, to use language which is not often heard in a Methodist or any other pulpit,—language which is clear and comprehensible, but generally punished by a fine under the State law. Lately, however, his new occupation has colored even his exclamations, and, instead of swearing by the Trinity, either jointly or separately, he is in the habit of emphasizing his remarks by

THE NAMES OF HIS FOWLS,

so that when disastisfaction burns in his breast, and when imperative need comes upon him for expressing himself, he will observe, "Not by Shanghal, you infernal soon of a Pootra. If you heven't sense enough to keep from doing such a

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A Bussian Rumor.

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Cure your dandrull with Burnett's Coccains.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

declining years. Just how soon the hennery will be built, and how soon he will withdraw altogether from the Times, is unknown, but probably some time during the present year. Until that season comes, the rooms and corridors of the Times Building will still continue to be sonorous with singing cockerels, and the visitor will still have to be careint that the chaft upon which he takes his seat, or the sofa upon which he rests himself, is not already occupied by a hen and her brood, or by notable varieties of eggs.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

June Grand Jury.

When the Board of County Commissioners was called to order yesterday afternoon there were absent Commissioners Ayers, Boese, Burling, Fitzgerald, Hoffman, Stewart, and Wheeler. During the session the majority of these members came stracgling in.

A Grand Jury for the June term was selected as follows: William Meyers, 96 Delaware street; W. V. Osgood, 1128 Michigan avenue; Fred Lang, 111 West Erie street; William Basquill, 161 Division street; Owen McCarthy; August Wendell, Milwaukee avenue; William Gorgin; Ernest Hummel, 175 Division street; John N. Hills, Lake View; Charles Crane, Evanston; Leon Rapp, 766 West Lake street; L. Lee. Desplaines; J. W. Henry. 220 Park avenue; D. H. Sullivan, 227 North Clark street; James Canavan, 222 North Franklin street; A. H. Heald, Oak Park; E. S. Osgood, Austin; E. Langan, 177 Chicago avenue; W. H. Stewart, Droxel boulevard and Brood street; John H. Clough, ex-County Commissioner; Theodore Schroeder, 505 North Clark street; C. E. Reese, Grand Crossing.

LALLY IS HEARD FROM.

A Mr. John Lally, 328 Thirteenth place, sent in the following communication, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

I beg leave to supplement my communication of the 6th inst., by asking your honorable Board whether it is obligatory on the part of the Medical Board of the County Hospital to visit asid Hosnital daily. If, so, and your honorable Board in that the said Medical Board neglected and omitted that the said Medical Board neglected and omitted their daty so as to cause the death of Edward P. Lally, I would then ask your honorable Board in the sum of \$5,000.

The Balliffs sent in a communication asking for an increase of salary. Sent to the Judiciary Committee.

A number of bills, were submitted and ordered paid.

The Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company's bond for \$10,000 was offered, and referred to the Fi-

A number of bills, were submitted and ordered paid.

The Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company's bond for \$10,000 was offered, and referred to the Finance Committee.

INCREASE OF PAY.

A petition was presented some time ago by County Clerk Klokke to increase the salary of Mr. Reinke, tax redemption clerk of the county, from \$1.500 to \$1,800 per year, and that of Mr. Gallowsy, cashier, from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. The majority of the Finance Committee, to whom the matter was referred, reported against it.

whom the matter was referred, reported against it.

Commissioner Spofford moved that the minority report be adopted. Fizzgerald bellowed for some time, advocating the adoption of his motion: Wood spoke against it; Senne hoped that the minority report would not be adopted; Szewart hated to vote against the minority report, but because he was convinced its adoption would bring a deluge of petitions for an increase of salary from county officers upon the Board he was most decidedly opposed to the motion.

The minority report was then voted upon and thrown over by a vote of 8 to 6.

Fitzgerald, in a spirit of retaliation, moved that the action of the Board of Feb. 22, whereby the salary of the cashier in the Treasurer's office was increased, be rescinded, the motion to take effect at once. The motion prevailed by a vote of 9 to 5.

A resolution was offered by Commissioner-Senne calling upon the County-Attorney to report wnether the authorities of the State Insane-Asylum at Elgin had authority to order the transfer of patients from that place to Jefferson, and vice versa, at any time they wished and whether the Elgin authorities had any legal right to charge from 20 to 150 per cent more for clothing for patients than was the case at the county institution. The resolution was passed.

Another Building for Paupers.

Commissioner Stewart, of the Committee on Charities, submitted a motion having for its object a meeting between the Committee on Public Buildings and that on Charities for the purpose of drawing out a plan for the erection of a new brick building on the poor-farm for the better accommodation of paupers, the building not to exceed the savings of the appropriation for the poor. The cost of the building will probably be \$75,000. The resolution was passed. Adjourned.

The President's Great-Grandfather Ezekiel Hayes, the great-grandfather of the President, was a successful mechanic in Connecticut, and kept a number of apprentices. It is said that sometimes, like apprentices in all ages, they felt that they had long work and short rations. At one time a new cheese was put on the table whole. It stood uncut for a day or two, Hayes, saying at each meal, "That is a nice looking cheese. It is a pity to cut it!" The boys thought this was growing rather monotonous, and planned to show their sentiments. The blacksmith had one day got a bar of fron nicely heated, and laid it across the iron anvil to be cut the proper lengths. The boys, with chisel and sledges, were to cut it off. But no hand was raised. Hayes asked why they did not "strike." One of them replied: "That is such a nice bar of iron; it would be a pity to cut it." Hayes quickly saw the point, and shouted, with a laugh, "strike! boys strike! the cheese shall be cut."

For bronchial, asthmatic, and pulmonary com-plaints, and coughs and colds, "Brown's Bron-chial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. John I. Brown & Sons on the wrap-per. Price, 25c.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdessler, Stationer, etc., 1009
WHOME CONTROL OF THE CONTROL O

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-certion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

nover's Warerooms, 394 and 398 Wabash-av. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—UNE TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS, all in good order. 1245 Michigan-av.

POR SALE—2:39 PACING MARE, WEIGHS 890 pounds, warranted sound, and safe for a child to drive; 8150 cash; no trade. Inquire at frame warehouse corner of Union and Carroll-sta.

POR SALE—OHEAP—AT CROSSMAN & CO. 'S LIVery, 416 West Bandolph-st. a very stylish pair of borses saltable for a light carriage or pole buggy.

FOR SALE—DARK-BROWN HORSE, 1, 2:0 LBS.: avery at the county of the county

PENNOYER & CO...

PENNOYER & CO...

PENNOYER & CO...

SOO TO 396 WABASH-AV...

manufacturers of fine carriages, now have on exhibition a choice selection of desirable carriages, specially appropriate for the season, finished with imported cloths and moroecos, durable painting in all the fashionable colors; these are of the best quality, and prices reduced to correspond with the times. For our side-spring business wagons, which are the acknowledged standard for general excellence, we find an increasing demand arising solely fresh merit.

In stock and inishing, a complete assortment of our unequality of the complete springs; also plactons, otc., etc., the choice of the colorated concord or pactons, otc., etc., the choice of the colorated concord or field.

Mr. H. B. Hill, long and favorably known in this market, has in our waternouns a large and well-assorted stock of jump-sease, phaetons, canopy tops, etc., etc., at very low prices.

TRADE EVEN-6IDE-BAR THREE-QUARTER seat. Coan & Tenbrocke road-wagons, used I year; weight 200 lbs., for one, same style, weighing 40 to 60 lbs. less. Call at 412 Dearborn-av, between 1 and 4 b. m.

WANTED—A GOOD SMALL-SIZED SADDLE horse: must be cheap. Call or address Room 4, Tribune Building.

WANTED—A LADY'S SADDLE AND BUGGY borse, perfectly gentle, sound, and stylish; one used to city. Address Z 20. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING-rig cheap for cash. Address L 44, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

COLD WATCH, DIAMOND RING, PICTURES, I house on leased lot, and other personni property, to exchange for A I horse and buggy. Address G 20. Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE. WANTED-MALE HELP. In this column, three lines or tess, 25 cents per raion. Each additional line, 10 cents. In this column, three times or less, 25 cents per in artism. Back additional line, 10 cents. WANTED-A GOUD BALESMAN FOR CITY: AYERS, 242 State-8.

FOR SALE-LOTS ON DEARBORN-AV. AND North State-at., between North-av. and Schiller-at, Lots on Huron and Superior-ata. between State and Camerta. Apply to owner, 323 Chicago-av. POR SALE—I AM OFFERING SOME BARGAINS in real estate, which parties seeking investments rould do well to examine, particularly such as like to eas directly with owners. I. LTMAN, 17 Portland FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT (BRICK BUILD Fing) on one of the principal streets of the South west Side, with or without a first-class bakery; to be had immediately on easy payments. G.76, Fribune.

SURURBAN REAL ESTATE. ORNALE \$400 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from hitago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, oems TRA BEUWN, 142 LaStile-st., Room 4.

OR SAL - A GOOD RESIDENCE AND BUILDING bushess in a town in Texas; every convenience ill trade for property in Chicago, or anything menantable, half price for cash; also other property, pues, store, etc. Address Transit House, 255 South ark. st. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—220 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, CEDAR
County, Nebraska, purchased and located by the
present owner from Government in 1970; all plow land
and first-class. Apply to Capt. K. WILLIAMS, 79 East
Randolph-st., Chicago, accord floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED W ANTED—A GOOD BRICK OR STONE HOUSE II this city in exchange for a residence, comprising house and barn, and 4% acres of land, planted to fruit and shrubbery, in one of the handsomest villages is Western New York; I will pay the difference if any it cash. A. E. MORLEY, 56 Franklin-st. BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED AN HONOI able dinancial man who will invest \$10,000, mo or less, as may be required, in manufacturing and set ing in the West special articles in light hardware, the are nowhere manufactured outside of Connecticul Business and highest reputation long established. A dress L48, Tribuse office.

Business and highest reputation long established. Address L 48, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars can secure interest in an office business that
requires two; is now paying \$150 a month. Interview
at 84 LASSile-st. Room 9, basements.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST
and best in Des Moines, is., on long time. Raason for selling, lose of health. Address P. D. BOUTH.

FOUNDBY TO RENT—THE FOUNDRY AND MAchine-shops, at present occupied by the National
Tube Works Company, on Kinxie-st., North Pier. The
machinery, boilers engines, tools, &c., will be sold at
a very low figure: has a well-established and good-paying trade. Apply at office of National Tube Works
Company, 159 and 161 Lake-st.

TOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS: 1. To 25 hands annually employed; profits large, and doing \$20,000 to \$25,000 business; amount required about \$4,000. Inquire as G. C. WHIPPLE'S, 59 South Market-8. Market-st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF EXPECTING TO GO

To Europe, I will offer my entire stock of confection
say and bakery at a very low price. It's situated on a
good street on the North Bide. Address 6 4. Tribune. FOR SALE-STOCK OF NOTIONS. 205 BLUE

TOR SALE-GROCENT STOCK-ONE OF THE Dest locations on West Side. J 80, Tribuns office.

L UMBER YARD FOR SALE-A WELL LOCATED with largest manufactories in the West; poor health of family reason for selling. Address Drawer 1368, South Bend, Ind.

family reason for selling. Address Drawer 1306, South Bend, Ind.

MARKET FOR SALE WITH PORTABLE FIX-RS, Tribune office.

PATENT FIRE-ESCAPE—THE RIGHT TO MAKE and sell in the State of illinois the best Fire-Escape yet invented is offered for sale. Money can be made with it, and a live man who means business can get control on reasonable terms. Come and see the model at Room 5 Tribune Building. JAMES GHANT.

TO WHOM IT WILL FIT—THE CHRAFEST, SIMplest, and sensible brick machine yet, patented in the control of the selling of the selling in the little states and Canada, or sale writing model can ballessates and Canada, or sale writing model for the selling of the selling in th

WILL SELL ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THREE run stone flouring mill, all complete, in one of the best towns in illinois; also, an elevator, lecated at one of the best grain points in the State, for less than one-half what they ore warth. For full particulars inquire of it. C. Fishkek, Room 20, 158 Washington-st. WANTED—88,000 CASH FOR THE ENTIRE business long established, and facts will show a rare opportunity for amount invested. Address L 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN OR LADY WITH SMALL wandle the control of the control

4500 BUYS THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY OF THE MONEY; building containing store and living rooms, with stock of candy, nuts, and fruit. 521 Milwankee-ay. 621 Milwaukee-av.

45.000 Banking House, Built on Purepose for banking; Halls' fire-proof vaniss
and burgiar-proof safes; lot 25x140; doing an elegant
iona and collecting business; carries from \$20,000 to
835,000 deposits the year around; net business about
\$5,000 deposits the year around; net business about
\$5,000 deposits the year around; net business about
\$5,000 ner year; in one of the best towns in lowa. Would
fake some good Chicago real estate, good farm, or
stock of goods. Here is an elegant chance for some
man. Only bank in town. Poor health cause of sale,
Give this attention. Give this attention.

\$8,000—An elegant established drug store, building stone and brick, good jot; stock of drugs in store of \$6,000; doing a drat-class business; has been a drug store for twenty-five years; in very centre of business in Rockford, III. Will sell at \$8,000 store and stock. Net business about \$10,000 per year. Terms very easy, A doctor or idrugstst cannot find better business opening. T. B. BOTD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL. A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS, private office, 120 ftandoiph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT, 850 TO \$1,000, LOANED ON PIanos, furniture, etc., without removal, or other
good securities. Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st. good securities. Rooms is and 20, 102 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIA alogs, etc., without removal, and on ether good
securities; lowest rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND
pisnos without removal. 151 Randolph-st.,
Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
(without removal), pianos, houses, and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
machinery, etc., without removal, and other good
securities. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Rooms
ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE PI-

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIanos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C.
B. WILSON, so Dearborn-s., Room 11.

COLORADO—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS NOW
Offered for investing in a valuable mining property. Call on E. S. HUNT, Secretary of the Chicago Enterprise Gold & Silver Mining Company, 110 Dearbornst., or send for prospectus. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loss and Builton Office (licensed), 39 East Madison-st. Established 1805. Office (Recented), 96 East Madison-st. Established 1985.

DAVIS & WALKER, 142 DEARBOEN-ST., HAVE
money to loan on improved city real estate in sums
from \$500 to \$10,000. 10 to 12, and 2 to 4 p. m.

HAVE A NUMBER OF TPER CENT SCHOOL
Donds for sale. LEVI SPRAGUE, 77 Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERdhandise of every description at 10 per cent per
annum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. & 6.
PARET, 160 West Monroe-st.

TO LOAN-S, 000 AND \$7,000 ON INSIDE IMproved property, five years, at low rates. Address
A 68, Tribune office.

7 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON PRODUCtive Chicago real estate. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Rando.ph and Dearborn-sts.

7 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF WILLNER, 128 Lassile-st., Room 1.

2.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPby 100 erty at 8 per cent; no commission. Aply-to P. W. SNOWHOOK, 61 Lassile-st.

100.000 At 6 PER CENT ON CHICAGO
improved if very choice and central. CHAS. GARDNER, northeast corner of Dearborn
and Bandolph-sts., first floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

11 NORTH MAY-ST. - PLEASANT ALCOVE room furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen; hot water and bath on same floor. 4 30 MONROR-ST.—THE RLEGANT HOUSE opposite Jefferson Park, will be opened to receive boarders on Monday, May 16. Those wishing to recure the most desirable rooms on West Side, had better call and engage them at once.

South Sides.

674 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge-First-class board \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plano; day board \$3.50.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CURNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sts., 4 blocks south of Paimer House-Board and room per day. \$1.50 to \$2.00, per week, from \$6 to \$10°; also, furnished rooms rented without board. ENGLISH HOUSE, 21 KAST WASHINGTON-ST.— Single rooms, with first-class board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Transients, \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House-Room and board, \$5 to \$7
per week. Fransient \$1.50 per day.

COMMITT:

TWO COUPLE OR THREE PERSONS CAN BE ACcommodated with board and elegant rooms (furnished) is a private family at Riverside. Address L 45, Tribûne office. BOARD WANTED.

med to city. Address Z 20. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GENTLEMAN'S DRIVINGTIF cheap for cash. Address Z 46, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

GOLD WATCH. DIAMOND RING. PICTURES, to exchange for A 1 horse and beggy. Address G 20. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

GOLD WATCH. DIAMOND RING. PICTURES, to exchange for A 1 horse and beggy. Address G 20. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE CHEAP—10 LOTS at Park Ridge. Ill.; make an offer, VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FARM IN IOWA for a stock of goods or lumber. Address Box 68
Neveni, Ia.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE.

THE OFFESSIONAL.

NERVOUS DEBILLITY. STRICTURE CANCERS, Address Herbs of the control of the

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cortion. Back additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED-A GOOD PERMAN FOR ADDRE

Wantshee office: must be a good penman and quick at figures. Address J 76, Tribune office.

W ANTED-A GOOD CLOTHING STOCK-KREPER HARRY HART & BRO., 180 and 187 Clark at

WANTED-THREE FIRTS-CLASS COAT MAK-

WANTED-SEVERAL GOOD HANDS ON SASH, doors, and blinds at planing-mill on West Four-teenth-st. between Lumber-st. and Stewart-av.

WANTED-A GOOD BAKER AT 199 SOUTH DEspisites-st., People's Bakery.

WANTED-THREE BROOMMAKERS, WITH MA chines. Call at 248 Kingle-st., second floor, at to-day.

WANTED—TEN CABINETMAKERS; ALSO TWO carpenters accustomed to hardwood work. Steady work for good men. 14 and 18 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A COUPLE OF GOOD CORNICE MEN. Nobody but first-class workmen need apply. N. J. LOUIS & CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED-SIX GOOD CARPENTERS TO DO THE triuming for the interior of a Court House. Ap-ply at 78 Ashland Block, Detween Dand 20 clock, Tues-day, the 13th mat.

WANTED-2 FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAKERS at KNUTH & OLSON, 116 South Clinton-st., cor-

mer Monroe.

WANTED—HARNESS-MAKER TO WORK UN
round russet work. GARFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., 50 and 61 West Washington-st.

WANTED-MACHINISTS AT WARREN SPRING-ER'S MACHINERY DEPOT, 52 to 68 South Clin

WANTED-CARRIAGE PAINTERS, AT 821 DI-

WANTED-SEVERAL GOOD CARPENTERS AT

WANTED-FIVE GOOD COAT AND THEKE pants hands: highest prices to good taffors. 151 South Clark-st., Loom 1. J. T. REID.

WANTED-CARPENTERS. APPLY AT 52 RIVER st. to-day; evening at 246 North Franklin-st. JOHN TAGGART.

WANTED-MORE CARPENTERS AT THE CHIcage Jockey and Trotting Club Grounds. Take
Madison-st. cars and bring tools.

WANTED-A PLUMBER AT WILSON'S, 119
Twenty-accond-st.

WANTED-THREE CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT 73: State-st., E. C. HAYDE.

Miscellamous.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO solicit among a good class of people in Chicago and vicinity; terms, \$40 per month and percentage. Call at Room 6, basement Portland Block, entrance 105 Dearboys.46.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN TO SOLICIT for a popular subscription-book; city or country; exclusive territory. W. H. SHEFARD, Room SI, 89 Dearborn-St.

To RENT-186 VINCENNES-AV., TEN BOOMS, grained, newly painted, all modern improvements; rent \$50. J.C. McCORD, 154 LaSalle-st.

ment, with steam power: good light steam elevat-Apply to PITKIN & CRUVER, rear 119 Clark-st.

PARTIER WANTED-RITHER ACTIVE ON I seek mostly purchasing on South Water-at, capital required \$2,000 to \$3,000. Only these having the means and meaning business pieuse analy with name. Address J \$1, Tribune office.

WANTED-YOUNG LADY FOR LIGHT HOUS daties, care children, music, etc.; nice hous see Daily Telegraph.
WANTED-AGIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWOR at 1581 Indians-ev. WANTED-AGIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWOR wat 466 Fellerton-av.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORE.
Apply at 437 Warren-av.

WASTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORE in small family; must be good cook, washer, and rouer: come with your references this moraning ready to go to work. 774 West Moarce-st.

WANTED-ACOMPETENT DINING-ROUM GIRL: one willing to make herself generally useful; come prepared to stay. 222 East Ohlo-st., near Dearborn-av., North Side. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COUE. WANTED-A GIRL (COUNTRY PREFERRED) TO do general work in private family. Take con-tage divore care to University-place, 189 Rhodes-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 1014 Michigan-av. WANTED-GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply to Mrs. WILEY, 406 State WANTED-SECOND GIRL: CAPABLE, AND best of recommendations. Apply at 37 Twenty WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERA housework, with references. Apply at 23 Bout Peorla-st.

WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO
general housework; must understand plain cocking; a good washer and troner. 873 Wabash-av. WANTED—SCRUB AND LAUNDRY GIRLS AT Briggs House. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, fron, and do reneral bousework in an American family of three. Apply at 539 West Monroe-st. family of three. Apply at 53s West Monroe-Bt.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DINING-BOOK
girls. Engith House, at East Weshington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRES
for a small private family at filverside; Swede a
German. Apply at 424 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A GOOD MILLIN ER: STEADY WOMES. C. ABELES, 388 Milwankee-av. Scalinstresses.

WANTED-OPERATOR ON SINGER SEWIN

Washington-st.

Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, ABOUT 15 YEARS Old, as aure-girl. 1471 Wabash-av.
WANTED—WET-NURSE AT ONCE. CALL AT 183 South Clark-st., Room 10.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTER EARLY THIS morning, ready for work, at 191 LaSalie-st.

Coachmen, Tenmsters, &co.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE USED TO THE care of fine horses and carriages; single man; good references required. Apply to G.A. ELTON, 311 State.

WANTED—HOSTLER. CALL AFFER 9 A. M. AT BASSETTS stables, rear 15 Harmon-court. Laundresses.

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY-A COMPETENT laundress. Apply at office Burke's Hotel, 140 and 142 Medison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GOOD GERMAN AND BCANDINAvian giris for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUNKE'S office, 195 Milwaukes-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE 3
man as clerk in a grocery or dry-goods store.
Tribine office. Traces.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FUR HAT FINISH
Oom of Ashland Slock.

Conchiners, Tonusters, &c.
Cittuation wanted—by a Young Man
Cittuation wo coachman or man-servant. J 73.

Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN
any kind of honorable business where he can make
living; good references. Address F. 80, Thomas. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

LaBelle Manufacturing Company, 98 Clark-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN LOAN \$2,000 on good security and secure a good position. Address Ges. Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH the city retail trade to sell clears for Eastern manufacturer. Les Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A FLOWER-GAR-den. 656 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—A WELL-DRESSED, INTELLIGENT boy over 15. Light work; good pay. Apply imediately at southwest corner franklin and Washington-sts., basement. Domestics,
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT 61
to do general housework in a small private fami
can be seen for two days where last employed, at
Michigas, av.: best of reference: no objection to ton-sta, basement.

WANTED-A STRONG BOY, 15 OR 16 YEARS old, willing to work, to assist an engineer feeding and taking care of engine and boliers; wages, 38 per week. Apply at 108 South Clark-st. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GE eral housework in a private family. Please call to heast Erie-st. WANTED—A STRONG BOY FOR GENERAL OF-fice work; must write good round hand and pos-sess first-class reference from former employer; one living at home preferred. Address J 71, Tribune office. 59 East Krie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXCELLEN'
COOK, washer, and trouer; best of reference. Appl
at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 246 North Clark-st. at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 246 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do cooking or general housework in a small private family. Call for three days at 122 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND ON TO BE COMPETENCE. Call at 307 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WIDOW LADY, AS COOK OF to do housework in a small family; no objection to the country; best reference given. Call at 222 North Clark-st. Ilving at home preferred. Address J 71, Tribune office.

W ANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL TEAS.

coffices, and baking-powders to families. S. M.

KENNEDY, 112 Sandolba-st., Chicago.

W ANTED—A STRONG, SMART. INDUSTRIOUS

boy, who is accustomed to handling tools. Call at

Phenix Brush Works, 189 Randolph-st. WANTED-A MAN TO CLEAN HARNESS AND work on floor. CROSSMAN & CO., Livery, 416
West Randolph-st.

WANTED-A MAN FOR GENERAL WORK, TO go a short distance into the country; situation permanent for the right man; must understand the care of cows and horses; wages, 815 the year around. Apply on Wednesday, between 2 and 3 p. m., at Room 13 Methodist Church Block, cor. Clark and Washington-sts. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or isundress in a private family; good reference for required. Please call at 119 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN an American family to do general housework or second work. Call at 1311 Butterfield-st., near Twee-ty-sixth. SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK OR TO DO GE eral housework. Please call at 1198 State-st., TO RENT -545 WASHINGTON, 395 WARREN AV.
110 Oakley, and 450 Monree-st., stone-fronts,
with dising-room and kitchen on parlor floor; gafixtures, furnace, laundry, etc., \$35 to \$50 per month.
H. FOT WIN, 126 Washington-st.

Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to cook, wash, and fron in private family or will do
general housework; would go in the country. Call at
36 Cottage Grove-av.

Houseweeders.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADT. UNderstands housekeeping and sewing. Best of references given. 450 Hubbard-st. TO RENT-11 WARREN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION Park, all modern improvements, in perfect order, an elegant home, cheap; also 149 South Hobey-st.; \$35. EDGAR S. HEATON, Room 5, 150 Dearborn-st. Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WART OF first-class female help of all nationalities should apply to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 334 West Madison-et.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S once, 185 Milwaukes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE WOMA to do light housework or second work. Inquire a 190 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FOR TWO GERMAN

TO RENT-ON NORTH SIDE, A TWO-STORY AND basement brick residence; rent low and location destrable. GEO. H. ROZET, 97 Washington-st. TO RENT-ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT-UNFURNISHED, A LARGE, ELEGANT front room, second floor, northwest corner of Throop and Congress-sts. Lar ce balcony surrounds the room on three sides. Also, large yard, with shade-trees, shrubbery, etc. Rent, 86 per month. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT BOOMS, NICKLY-furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, at 967 Indiana-av. A TTENTION-PLANOS TUNED FOR \$1.25 (IS AD-vance).
Planos repaired, polished, etc.
Planos moved, boxed, and salpped.
REED'S TRUPLE OF MUNIC,
101 and 183 State at. TO RRNT-LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for two or four gentlemen; terms moderate. Call at 200 East Ohio-st., northeast corner of Clark, third floor. A TIENTION PIANOS \$125, \$150. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. \$160. \$175. Miscellancous.

TO RENT-ROOMS, WITH STRAM-POWER, FOR light mechanical purposes. 234 and 228 East Wash-ington-st. ATTENTION—TO RENT—NEW ROSEWOOD planoe: rent-money applied if purchased, RECO Temple of studie, 191 State-st.

A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND very fine, all modern improvements. Owner must cell. Can be seen at REED's Temple of Music, 191 and 190 State-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Othices.

To RENT-OFFICES-SEVERAL VERY FINE OFfice recome at moderate rates. Apply to GHARLES GOODMAN, Room 48, 118 Washington-st.

TO RENT-OFFICES WITH VAULTS IN REAPER Block. Offices in McCornick Block, and store is Lake-st. Inquire Room 4 Reaper Block.

TO RENT-ONE-HALF OF OFFICE NO. 7 HAWLEY Building; \$10 per month to acceptable party. Apply as above.

Miscellmineous

TO RENT-LARGE UPPER ROOMS AND BASEment, with steam power; good light ateam elevator. Apply to FITKIN & CRUVER, rear 119 Clark-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Something very new.
Tone as clear, sweet, and powerful as a concert great.
Repeating action of lightning quickness.
Warranded to stand in tune perfectly.
Has a new pacent desk—the only convenient musical holder ever used on upright planos.
Hello's TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 191 and 103 State-st.

200 Planos and ones favorable terms. W. W.
KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

Then, with steam power; good light stans elevator.

Or. Apply to FTEXIN & CHUVER, rear 119 Clark-st.

WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta, Chicago, Illeders for the delivery of The Tribunes at Evansto,
dewood, and Nyde Perk left in the counting-ros TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements New YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo PARIS, France-No. 16 Hue de la Grange-Batelle MARLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Stra MENRY F. GILLIO, Agent.
WASHINGTON D. C.-1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn and State. of the Warde & Barrymore Company.

Hooley's Theatre.
h street, between Clark and LaSalle.
of Kate Claxton. "The Double Marris

Hamlin's Theatre.

White Stocking Park.
hore, foot of Washington street. Chai

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1879.

LUCRETIA POND, of Petersham, Mass., wh recently died at the age of 90, bequeathed property in this city valued at from \$10,000 to \$12,000 to the Chicago Historical Society.

Heavy rains on the Upper Mississippi an its tributaries have carried joy alike to the earts of the farmers and the lumberme Among the grain-producers there is a jubi lant feeling at the prospect of a bountifu yield, while the rise of the rivers has enabled the logmen to run to market grea ntities of timber which lay "high and dry" for lack of rains.

The Methodist view of the question of compulsory Sunday observance in Chicago was yesterday promulgated in the form of a preamble and resolutions prepared by Bishop Meralli, and adopted by the ministers' meeting. The declaration is opposed to entertaining any considerations of compromise or expediency, and demands the strict enforce ment of strict Sunday laws

Senator BAYARD is quoted as saying, in abstance, that since it is perfectly evident that the plan of coercion is a failure the noerats cannot longer afford to occupy the attitude of obstructionists. If Senator BAYARD had the courage to stand to su sensible convictions as these, and was not in the habit of surrendering his sentiments a the command of the caucus, he would occupy a much larger place in public esti

The House Democrats were yesterday forced to make a fresh record on the ques tion of attending to the legitimate business of the extra session and then going home Mr. DEERING, of Iowa, soon after the re ceipt of the President's veto message, cleverly took advantage of an opening to offer ution to suspend the rules and pass the Army Appropriation bill pure and simple, There was no escaping a vote on this propo-sitiod, and the Democrats were forced to a call of the roll on its adoption. Of course it was defeated, receiving 101 year and 109 nays, the latter including every Democrat and one Greenbacker, while eight of the Greenbackers voted with the Remblicer minority. The episode was not fruitless since it illustrates to the country the Demo cratic design of starving out the Govern ment if balked in their political legislation

The twelve Aldermen who last evening voted against and thereby killed the ordi nance turning over Michigan avenue to the control of the South Park Commissioners as a park approach will find it very difficult to convince the people of the South Division of either the honesty or unselfishness of their motives in defeating an ordinance of no earthly harm to any West-Side or Northresident, and which the people of the South Side earnestly should be passed. These twelve Alder-men-viz., SANDERS, TURNER, ALTPETER, McNALLY, RIORDAN. LAWLER, PURCELL, SMITH, MCNURNEY, STAUBER, LORENZ, and have, by their votes against the ordinance, taken a position even less credit-able than that of the dog in the manger; they have given color to the suspicion and substance to the rumor that they intended to prevent the passage of the Michigan ave-nue ordinance unless they were bought off. Reports to this effect have been current for several days past, and in view of the action last night of "Lawler's Twelve" they will be apt to obtain very general belief.

That Demo-Confederate caucus in Washington that was appointed to invent Bourbon leviltry to torment Congress, vex the Presipelled to have relays of new men to supply the places of the fagged-out and jaded fel-lows. The Thinking Committee has had a good deal on its hands already, and now the ond veto message of the President has so ory of this Government that a great history of this Government that a great party, having a majority in both branches of Congress, deliberately adopted the pernicious practice of agreeing upon important legislation in secret caucus, and it is against this odious star-chamber system as well as the revolutionary measures themselves that the Republicans emphatically protest. Their partisan schemes are obnoxious and vicious enough when proposed in open day and according to the ordinary methods adopted by all parliamentary bodies; but when questions of great national importance are relegated to King Canous, to be decided by his whim or caprice, or the whim or caprice of a committee of

dent's backbone, as well as the proper ex-ercise of the constitutional prerogetives of the Executive branch of the Government. A lew fresh hands are needed on that Democratic caucus, in order that the present over-worked members can have a breathing spell.

The joint meeting of the Republican and Democratic party committees of this county to agree upon a basis of nominations for the judicial election ended in a disagreement, owing to the determination of the Der crats to elect no man to either the Supre or Circuit Beach who is not a full-bl caucus nominated Democrat. The Democratic Committee claimed the re-election of Judge Dickey to the Supreme Court as a matter of right, though there is not a Democratic county in the district. They were defiant and insolant in their determination. to have exclusive Democratic Judges. The result of this is that Republicans in this and other counties who have been supporting Judge Dicker for re-election may find them-selves relieved of the obligation of voting fore partisan ticket, and may possibly find in this large judicial division some person for a can-didate who will not bear the credentials of the Cook County Democratic Committee The Democrats propose to have a Convention on Saturday to nominate five Democratic candidates for the Circuit Court. We do not believe this proceeding will meet the approval even of the whole Democratic party, it certainly will not of the Republicans nd of the large non-partisan population of this county.

Senator WINDOM, of Minnesota, yesterd on the political riders of the appropriation bills in a speech admirable for its plain an vigorous way of stating things. It was, moreover, a speech notable for a bit of hisorical information it contained touching the Democratic conspiracy to coerce the President under threats of bringing the Government to a standstill. Mr. Window as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations had frequent occasion to hold confer ences with members of the House Appropriations Committee, and it was on one of hese occasions, toward the close of the reguar session, that Mr. WINDOM remarked to Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and virtually the leader of the Democracy in the House: "I do not understand why the House should defeat the appropriation bills, and thus force an extra session of Congress, as no Congressional elections will be held until after the next session of Congress." The reply was: "If we pass these bills lovernment would have money till July. 1880, and would then manage to get along until the elections in November; but et the bills fail, the Government would have noney only until the 30th of June, 1879 The Government might get along for fou months, but could not for sixteen months. The history of the plot to wipe out all War legislation would not have been complet without this brief but significant chapter which shows that the Democratic purpos was to leave the Government withou port for sixteen months unless the Preside onsented to be deprived of the power to keep his oath to faithfully execute the law of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND VETO.

No man can read the brief but exceedingly forcible message of the President, vetoing grateful to him for his firmness in resisting be destruction of National authority. The law which this caucus bill proposes to repeal has been on the statute-books ever since the days of Washington, was subsequently enlarged and re-enacted under JEFFERSON. and again enacted under Lincoln, and its necessity and propriety were shown by the liest days of the Government by Washingon and Jeyferson.

The President refers to the scarcerow of ilitary interference at elections by disclaiming that any such use of troops has ever been contemplated. While he is as much opposed to the exercise of any power to that end as any other person, he that the essential authority of the Government to enforce law, preserve the peace, and execute the laws shall not be destroyed, or suspended, or weakened, under any circum stances, for a day or an hour. The possibil ity of an extreme and unprecedented use of power is no cause for stripping the Govern-

ent of all anthority to enforce the laws. The American people will, without hesits tion, cordially and generally approve the President's reasoning and action. No message which any President has ever delivered h met with such National approval as will this brief but most happily-expressed veto of President Hayes. The argument is con-clusive and irresistible; and it will find an echo in the heart of every man who desires peace who wishes for fair elections, and who con siders it more necessary to preserve National authority than to gratify the vindictive hatred of the Southern Brigadiers and of their allies in Congress.

THE NEW REBELLION

The D. mocrate in Congress first passed the Army Appropriation bill with certain clauses in it which they knew the President could not approve, and threatened that, if he did not approve the whole bill, there should be no army appropriations.

The President vetoed the bill, thus resist-

ing the attempted compulsory action. The Brigadiers then passed the objection ble clauses as a separate bill. This the President for reasons given has also vetoed. The Brigadiers, therefore, have determined to pass no army appropriations.

Will any one point out wherein is the difference between requiring the President to approve the Army bill with certain objectionable clauses in it or go without appro-priations, and requiring him to approve the same clauses in a separate bill or go without appropriations? Is not the attempt to coerce the President the same in both cases? Is not the separation of the political sections from the appropriation bill a confession and a full acknowledgment of the perfidy of forcing the President to accept these as part of the appropriation? How is this perfidy avoided or how is the starving-out policy changed by refusing to pass the Army Appropriation bill because the President will not sign some other and separate and distinct bill?

distinct bill?

The latest policy is simply revolutions. It is a point-blank, direct, and unequivorefusal to make any appropriation of a kind for the army. The army is now on kind for the army.

the army after the 1st of July. Not daring to do this directly, these Brigadiers and the Northern Democrats resort to the starving-out process,—a peremptory rafusal to vote a dollar for the pay or equipment, transporta-tion or food of any man or horse in geons for the wounded, or for the supply of arms and ammunition. "Disband the army, which is the monument of the crushed Confederacy !" is the cry of the disbanded Confederate Brigadiers, and the Northern Democrats in Congress repeat the cry and

skeleton of the National army.

The first proof established by this Demo-cratic-Confederate alliance, that this is not a nation, is, that there is to be no United States army! With the obliteration of the fational army there will be no nation, and, there being no nation, then they will haul lown the National flag. Then each State will erect its own sovereign flag, and the "Stars and Bars" will float over a "Solid South," Will the Democrats of Wisconsin Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio approve ction by their representatives in Congress?

LIGHT ON THE SILVER QUESTION Ex-Secretary McCulloca, who has been ecognized on both sides of the ocean as an thority on monetary affairs, has recently, in an address at Boston, expressed some very trong opinions to the effect that bi-meta ism, or a gold and silver currency, is neces sary to the existence of commerce between nations. As Mr. McCulloca has heretofor een a strong advocate of the single gold standard, and in favor of demonetizing silver, and his authority has been widely quoted during the silver discussion of 1877 '78, his frank admission that he was then in error gives to his present evidence in favor of the double currency ad ditional force. Mr. McCulloca talks about the act of remonetization in 1878 as a great mistake, and hints at the justice of enlarging the silver dollar to be equal a bullion to the value of the gold dollar; but when he progresses a little further in the light that has newly dawned upon him he will see that these are really immaterial matters. In fact, he confesses as much when he concedes that the decline in the bullion value of silver is but temporary, and that with the exhaustion of the depressing causes of the decline, the bullion value of silve will recover its ordinary relation to that of gold. Why, therefore, enlarge the silver dollar to meet its present equivalent in gold, when it is conceded that, the certain rise in the valu of silver, the present silver dollar will be, a had been since 1837, 3 per cent to weighty? He further insists that bi-metal ism is the only true policy, and that Ger many made a great and costly mistake in 1873 in demonetizing silver. Why was it less mistake for the United States to do that same thing in that same year; and why was it a mistake for the United States to remonetize silver in 1878, when he urges that Ger many shall practically remonetize or restore the silver standard in 1879?

Mr. McCulloch asserts now what was so often repeated in THE TRIBUNE in the silver discussions preceding the act of 1878, that gold does not exist in sufficient quantities to furnish the world with money. He is frank enough to admit that "It is obvious tha there is not gold enough in the world to fulfill the legitimate purposes of money without such an increase in its value tha prices would be greatly reduced and the burden of debts increased in the same ratio.'
He claims that the priversal demonstration not be demonstraed by other nations as it has been by Germany without entailing consequences too serious to be contemp He adds that "If there were no debts to b paid the gold standard might be so elevated as to make the existing amount of gold equal to the wants of mankind without much harm being done, but, as the world is cov ered all over with debts, so great an appreci ation in the value of gold as that which would result from the general lisuse of silver would be overwhelmingly disastrous." Silver, as money, therefore, is a world-wide necessity Without it gold would attain an enormous increase of value at the cost of other form of property. Debts would become mere

writs of confiscation.

Mr. McCULLOUR's conclusions are that the interests of the United States demand tha every effort be made to make bi-metallic money the standard, without a restriction upon the amount of silver to be coined. He insists that without the co-operation of the leading Powers of Europe the two metals cannot be maintained at a compar atively equal value. Despite the of bills of exchange, the commerce of the world is growing, and there must be an increasing need of money. This demand cannot be supplied by gold alone, or by the use of gold by one set of nations and of silver by another set of nations. A difference in the currencies of nations is a harries in the way of commercial intercourse. He urges that Congress should continue the coinage of silver until the country is fully supplied with silver, and continued so long as silver can be made to hold its place. He has no fear of excess, because the need of money grows with the increase of business. But the co-operation of other nations should be sought, so that the use of both metals should be general on an agreed basis of value.

As a means of getting silver dollars into circulation, Mr. McCullocu urges the gradual withdrawal of the small greenback notes
those below five dollars. It is certain that while these notes are in circulation silver dollars will remain in bulk on deposit in the Treasury or in the banks. Of these small Treasury-notes in circulation there were in April, 1879, about \$37,000,000, while a year ago there were \$43,000,000 Despite the efforts of the Treasury Department to pay out the ones and twos, those notes will go back to the Treasury. The amount of these small greenbacks outstanding in 1878 and 1879 thus compare :

Total

That is all the small-note currency the Treasury can keep in circulation, so that even if it were withdrawn it would create a mand for not over \$50,000,000 legal-tender silver dollars. There are now in circulation 41,485,488 of fractional silver coins, and there are about \$29,000,000 of silver coin, dollars and fractionals, in the Treasury. In England, where there are no bank notes for less than \$20, the subsidiary silver in circulation amounts to nearly \$100, 000,000. In France, where the lowest bank

use of coin for general currency in this country has rendered it less popular and universal than in those countries where it has been in

ment upon the relative values of gold and silver is far more likely to be acceptable now than it was even a year ago. A strong popular sentiment in favor of silver has grown up in England, and this sentiment is somewhat encouraged by the Government. The disturbance created by Germany has proved disastrous everywhere, and has been seriously felt in England. It had the effect of bankrupting some of the largest customers of England, and accomplished no good. The greatest direct loss fell upon Germany, who emonetized and degraded her own silver, and then had to sell it, and has been selling it ever since for gold at a loss of over 10 to 15 per cent, and still has a quantity for sale. In the meantime the trade of the country has been demoralized and depressed. Nothing short of a general restoration of the silver values can extrica production and commerce from the confusion and prostration resulting from the demonet zation of silver. It is urged by one of the best financial papers in England that the British and German Governments should take joint action toward restoring the interchangeable value of silver. One of the neasures suggested is that the Bank of England purchase one-half the silver held by Germany, and that the other half be withheld from sale for five years, and thus withdraw the constant menace of an avalanche of silver in case silver-coining be resumed on the Continent. It is certain that out of the despair of the commercial situation, if not from the sad and costly experience of mono-metallism, there is a general desire throughout Europe that silver shall be again restored as part of the money of the world and that with an agreed value of 15} to the coinage of silver be resumed withou limit. Two years ago the banks and bank ers of the United States, including those of Chicago, denounced the use of silver a money to be a mere scheme of repudiation and insisted upon an exclusive gold currence as essential to the salvation of the world.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

It is the season of the May anniversaries Those in New York have already been cele orated; those in Boston are yet to come The balancing of the books already shows progress. It is cheerful to observe, in the midst of so much that is discouraging, that the cause of good keeps steadily on. From a superficial point of view it would appear that crime, and immorality, and unbelief are making gigantic strides, probably becaus we hear of them more frequently and regularly than we do of the silent work of the colporteur and missionary, the Church and the Sabbath-school. One such horror as that of Pocasset, for instance, creates more sen sation than a thousand conversion such lecturer as BoB INGERSOLL makes more excitement than a score of evangelists. Bu still waters run deep, and the cause of morality and religion steadily gains ground.

The celebrations held in New York were

those of the American Bible Society, th American Congregational Union, the New York City Mission and Tract Society, Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, and the American Sunday-School Union. In all their reports there is some thing for congratulation. The most interes ing achievement of the Bible Society was the completion during the year of a translation of the Bible into Turkish, and its publication into both Arabic and Armenian, which will millions of people who speak those languages. The Congregational Union did not show very gratifying results; but as its labors are purely in the interests of one denomination, they do not affect the general cause. The results achieved by the New York City Mission and Tract Society are so astonishing that we give them somewhat in detail. The Secretary reports that the Society now sustains 40 missionaries, who have made 38,855 visits, received 38,151 calls, distributed 750,930 Bibles and Testaments, loaned 1,427 volumes, started 3 church organizations having 1,472 communicants, founded 4 Sabbath-schools, with 2,000 scholars; brought 17,941 persons into the churches and missions, induced 1,651 persons to sign temperance pledges, held 3,748 religious meetings and 3,023 prayermeetings with an aggregate attendance 142,568, delivered 725 sermons to 89,276 people, and assisted with money 2,000 fami-lies and 6,000 destitute persons. The Secretary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers also reports that 145 children were admitted during the year, and of this number 142 were placed either at business or in good homes; 4,860 families were visited, and assistance rendered to 3,000 needy children; 873 young men, women, and children were also enrolled in the Mission Sunday-school. The American Sunday-School Union has been doing a great work The report from the West says: "The Christian Union schools succeed in our frontier towns when denominational one take no hold." In this brief statement there is a volume of argument for unity of Christian work. The missionary societies report grateful progress, and from far-off Japan comes the surprising news that a woman's college has been founded at Tokio similar to Vassar College, and that the spance women are eagerly availing them selves of its prospects for education and pressing forward to become acquainted with the methods of our civilization. One of the most interesting features of these reports is the statement that a Chinaman, Moy Jrs KEE, has opened a school in New York for the education of his people, and that the school is quite successful.

In the substance of these reports there great hope. The real results in the conflicts with the Devil and his numerous and indus trious agents must be accomplished by thes terests of any particular denomination, and it essentially aids them that the tendency of the world is to drift away from dogma. That union of hearts and hands which lifts up fallen beings, feeds, clothes, educates, and teaches them, not in the particular dogma of this or that sect, but in the true Christian spirit of kindness and humanity, is the grea agency which must be relied upon to offset the influences of vice and immorality which are now so busily at work. The field, how ever, is white with the harvest, and the laborers are few. There is need for more money and more work, and those organize tions which are working for the common good ought to be more handsomely support-ed. The most of the work that has been done appears to have been accomplished in small towns and frontier communities, while our large cities, which have become in some instances plague-spots of crime and corruption, make the least gratifying showing. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Chi-

dollars of the United States. The long dis- cago, and most of all in St. Louis, there is the coming year this deficit should be filled, and a stand should be made against metropolitan sin, and the influences which our great cities exert should be purified.

> THE SOUTHERN HEART FIRED AGAIN. The Southern heart has been fired again. This time, as before, by the Okolona States, through the medium of a poem, written by one of the editors of that paper, and read by nother at a Convention of the Mississippi Press Association at Vicksburg. The poem s entitled "Southland," and is full of that red-hot rhetoric which Mr. WATTERSON says s characteristic of the Southern people, only n this case the rhetoric is more bombastic and turgid than usual, as always happens when a Southern editor drops into rhyming. He commences his "pome" with an apos-trophe to Southland which is described as: "the land most passionate this side the gates of Paradise." He stops for a moment o gush over "its immemorial hills" and "the rose lights of their raptured hights," the "crash and wirble (?) jubilant " of its taracts, its wild roses with "scarlet mists of bloom," "sunlike hily bells with amber nearts," "miracle magnolia flowers like 'allen moons," and other equally remarkable specimens of vegetation; but it is only for a oment, for all this reminds him that the outhland is the cradle of JEFFERSON DAVIS, "knightliest one"—
> Whose name, whose high, white name, will shi ne
> and circle with the sun
> Until humanity no more its rawostelles will twine, for offer up bright votive blood at Freedom's altar

From JEFFERSON DAVIS our poet passes the War of the Rebellion, which was in augurated to uphold "truths divine that never die,"-in point of fact, the same truth our sires with battle-fires baptized years of yore." As he approaches the field of battle, our poet lets himself out in a manner that has not before been equaled, except by the extraordinary flight of Ov Carter's eagle. Here is a specimen of the "fierce, remorseless canticle that rings leap-Our warriors were fired by all the Lord holds leal,
By all that makes life beautiful, by all that makes
men blessed.
By that duty the divinest: to uphold the common
weal.

And sacrifice the heart's red blood for brother

n the white, shining track of Lee-that Rupert of his race—
They followed with unflagging feet, prepared to dree and die,
Phrough crash of shells, and storms of fiame that smote them in the face,
While high their glorious Rebel Yell rang grandly up the sky;

While high through blinding cannon smoke the Southern Cross upflung Its blazing folds more terrible than Battle-flag of Thor,—
While roared red-throated rifles, and the sabres
slashed and swung
To the wild, magnetic music of the thunderdrums of War. He then tunes his lyre to a regretful strain,

There befell a tristful day; the Southern Cross wen down
Before the Hessian hirelings from every shore
and sea—
The Hessian hirelings who fight for any flag or
crown,
And trample in the very dust the White Rose of
the Free.

Then came our cruel Iliad of wraths and wrongs we saw
Our Peoplehood deflowered of their birthrights
one by one,
What time the vile victor made his Christless creed our law,
And ruled our ruined Motherland with help of
gyve and gun.
The poet then falls into a spiritualistic

ood, and has a seance with the spirits of the departed Rebels whom he finds by "the clear, calm streams of Paradise," and in the "Citadels of CHRIST." They send the following message to the Mississippi Convention assembled:

Rings the trump!—the drum is beating!— No retracting!—no retreating!— ist tread the straight, white pathway that thy

That ye truckle unto no man, That thy Birthland knows no master, Great Master—God! Up! and from thy statutes sever, With a firm, swift hand forever, All the laws antagonistic to thine august laws old!

old!
Strike for States-Rights! this thy mission!
Till it finds a full fruition—
Let the Blessing of the Ballot by Cancaslans be controlled. controlled.

It is but truth to say that the Mississippi

editors were all stirred up, not only by the particular message to them from the "citadels of CHRIST," but by the whole poem. The Okolona States itself thinks it full o passionate patriotism. The Columbus Demograt says it was thrilled through and through. The Corinth Corinthian says its blood was at boiling heat of patriotism and devotion to its unfortunate land. The West Point Echo says that its blood fairly leaped through its veins; and the Jackson Clarion was so thoroughly moved by the "afflatus of the theme" that it blew a terrific blast at the

North. In view of this rhetorical demons and the alarming condition of the Mississippi editors, we once more urge upon Mr. War reason the necessity for the establishment in the South of a university for tuition mathematics and the exact sciences. We cannot believe that he is pleased with this rhetorical ranting or that he indorses its sentiments; and we are sure that when his attention is called to it he will acknowledge the necessity of such an establishment, and will move for its erection at once.

ILLINOIS BLUE LAWS.

This chapter might almost be written in the words of the famous "History of Snakes n Ireland," by saying, "There are none"; and yet, remembering that New Jersey Blue Laws have made the burden of Eastern newspapers for the last month, while in fact they re not half so blue as those of many other States, it may be worth while to look into our own statutes a little and see of what color they be, holding especially in mind the Sun day laws, over which the Jerseymen have been so greatly exercised. If the result turns out to be meagre, the blame must rest upon the law-makers themselves.

Between the years 1800 and 1809, Illinois formed a part of the Territory of Indiana, with the seat of government at Vincennes At a legislative session held in 1807, there was passed an act which was signed as Speaker by JESSE B. THOMAS, some of whose descendants still live in this city, and approved by William Henry Harrison as vernor, which contained the following provision: "If any person of the age of 16 amn, or swear, by the name of God, CHRIS Justus, or the Holy Ghost, every person so offending being thereof convicted shall forfeit and pay for every such profane curse, damn, or oath, a sum not exceeding \$2 nor less than may take cognizance thereof; and in case he shall refuse or neglect to pay the said for-

need of more missionaries, colporteurs, and every such offense of which such person shall be convicted." In 1808 an act was passed affixing the penalty of death to the 1809, with the seat of government at Kas-kaskia, on the Mississippi, and the old Ter-ritorial laws were continued in force. The first session of the new Legislature was held in November, 1812, and NATHAMEL POPE'S revision of the laws was published in 1815. A Constable was then allowed fifty cents

"for whipping each person for a misde-meanor, by order of any Court or Justices of the Peace." The act of Dec. 14, 1814, gave a reward of \$50 to each citizen, and \$25 to each ranger, for killing a hostile Indian, and for pursuing such an Indian to his own country and there killing him, \$100. Lareny and many other crimes were punished by whipping.

Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818, and the first State Legislature, at Kaskaskis in January, 1819, repealed all the Territorial general laws. On the 5th of March was passed "An act for the prevention of vice and immorality," which imposed a fine of \$2 for "rebelling, fighting, or quarreling, doing or performing any worldly employment or business whatevever on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday (works of necessity and charity only excepted)," or using or practicing any "unlawful game, sport, or diversion whatsoever," or "hunting or shooting on the said day," except that

watermen and ferrymen might ply their vocations, and persons removing with their families might travel, it being evidently no part of the policy of the young State to discourage immigrants who were coming in with their big covered wagons, from the rear ends of which the feet of the future statesmen of Illinois were dangling over the tail-boards. This was the first Sunday law enacted in the State, and it stood till 1827, when it was repealed. Sec. 7 of the same law commenced as follows: "No E. O. table or other device, except as hereinafter excepted, shall be set up or maintained in any dwelling-house, outhouse, or other place by any person whatsoever, on pain of forfeiting every such E. O. table or other device, dollars." Precisely what an "E. O. table was, we must leave our readers to find out This section of the law was also repealed in 1827. An amendment in 1825 to this "Vic and Immorality" law of 1819 imposed fine of \$25 for bringing into the State, or selling, or offering for sale, "any pack or packs of playing-cards, or any dice or bill-iard balls," and a like fine upon the purchaser. This somewhat preposterous was retained, with the addition of billiardtables to the prohibited wares, in the revised criminal code prepared by Judge SAMUEL D. Lockwood in 1827, and was re-enacted in the revisions of 1833 and 1845, and remained n force upon our statute-books, althou was probably always treated as a dead letter until it was repealed in 1874. The revision of 1827 contained no law touching Sunday observance except a clause prohibiting the

keeping open of "any tippling-house on the

Sabbath day or night"; and this clause in

substance has remained in force until the

present time.
The next Legislature, however, in 1829, pass ed an act headed "Sabbath-Breaking," which mposes a fine upon "any person who shall knowingly disturb the peace and good order of society, by labor or amusement, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday (works of necessity and charity excepted)," and also provides a similar punishprofane or vulgar language, or disorderly or immoral conduct, disturb the peace or good order of any congregation assembled for Divine worship," but does not interfere with the business of watermen or ferrymen, or with travelers or persons moving with their families. Sec. 2 fixes a fine for "any noise. riot, or amusement" on Sunday "whereby the peace of any private family may be disturbed." This statute of 1829, which does not seek to deal with Sabbath-breaking as a sin, but only to protect people from unnecessary annoyance and disturbance on Sun-day, has in substance been embodied in all the revisions since that time, and has for fifty years constituted the only law affecting

Sunday observance in this State

The New Orleans Times (rabid Bourbon

Dem.) says that the position of Mr. Justice FIELD, of the United States Supreme Court, on the Test-Oath law is so far in advance of the other Judges of that Court that the attention of the country has been very generally directed toward him. "He not only egards the Test-Oath law as unconstitutional and void," the Times goes on to say, "but the text of his remarks leads to the belief that his opinions on the election laws, and that class of legislation which grew out of the War and reconstruction, are in harmony with those of the Democratic party." This being the case, it is of course not among the impossibilities, as this paper suggests, that FIELD may loom up a candidate for the Dem-ocratic Presidential nomination. It is highly probable that the next Democratic candidate or the Presidency, in order to get the cordial support of the Solid South, may not only be required to hold all the reconstruc tion acts of Congress null and void, but that all the constitutional amendments adopted since the close of the War are void and of no effect also. The Times is of the opinion, too, that the declaration of Mr.
HENDRICKS, declining to accept the nomination of Vice-President, destroys the programme of putting the ticket of 1876 again
in the field and making the fight on the fraud issue. We can assure our esteemed New Orleans contemporary that either line of policy will be acceptable to the Republican party of the country. If the issue is to be forced upon us and the Confederates in Congress seem now to be pushing it-in regard to the reconstruction measures growing out of the Rebellion, including the validity of the constitutional amendments and the acts of Congress that were adopted to give them force and legality, we are ready for that. Or, if they wish to open the case of 1876 and try the lost cause of Tripen and HENDRICES over again before the people, with certain little side-shows like the cipher dispatches and the present attitude of the Democratic party, the Republicans will not shrink from that.

believe with Carl Schurz that "The English is the language of civilization," and that it is to be the universal language of the future,—to know that all the communications which come to us from the spirit-land through mediums are in the English tongue, though it must be confessed that some of it is not very good. But, good, bad, or indifferent, no matter who is talking, Frenchman, Spaniard, Italian, Portuguese, Swiss, or Norwegian, all speak the English in preference to any other. What is still more

who manage to make themselves tolerably well understood through the sgency of a medium. But, as the next life is undoubtedly one of progression, it may be that these gentlemen have learned the English language "on the other side of Jordan," and thus the obvious inconsistency disapr the English is not only an evidence of roo taste on their part, but it evinces a landable de sire to accommodate themselves to the limited capabilities of the average spiritualistic ma diums, who are generally not thorough masters of more than one language, and it might embarrass them to receive a message in German that they do not understand and rapidly trans published by Mr. KIDDLE, Superintendent of Schools in New York, is another evidence of the in the spheres round about us. He has had communications from a large number of eminent scholars, theologians, and persons of note who lived in the Old World before they went hence, and no one of them ever injected a Latin, French, or Dute phrase into his messages. From all of which we infer that everybody will speak the English in the "Sweet By and By," and that the question of teaching any other language in our

THE JOCKEY CLUB AND THE RAILBOADS. The Chicago public will not soon forget the immense success which attended the inaugural fail, and the consequently beneficial effect which it had upon the trade and general properity of the city during the month in which it was held. The making of Chicago a great racing centre was entered into heartily by all classes of citizens, and the result of their labora is known to the world. No class of capital is more directly interested in making last year's success a permanent one than that inversilroads, and yet thus far those corpe have done nothing in the way of assisting the Jockey Club in carrying out its plans for the present season, but, on the contrary, have excursion rates during the race meeting next month for the benefit of the thousands living along their lines who are interested in the sport and who, if such rates were offered, would cer sport offered by our citizens.

The practice of reducing fares during occasions of the kind referred to has been a universal one for years, and Chicago, usually the first in

not be the one to sound a retreat in this per-ticular. It may be that the passenger agents, who have notified the Jockey Club that no rewho have notined the Jockey Club that no re-duction of rates will be made, are not backed up in the position they have taken by the responsible officers of the roads they rep-resent, and, if such is the case, these latter gen-tlemen should see to it at once that no such short-sighted policy as the one mapped out by their subordinates is allowed to be put in force. Of the value to Chicago of the race meeting there can be no doubt, and the excuse of the passenger agents that, if they made reduced rates for the public during the races, they would be obliged to extend the same courtesy to a Fat Men's Convention which is understood to be yearning for excursion tickets, good dur-ing its sessions, is such a puerile one as to be unworthy even of the source from which it emanated, no matter from what view it is looked at. Without knowing anything concerning the number of these epicares who will attend this Convention, The Tribune feels perfectly safe in asserting that as far as numerical strength is concerned they will be more than overbalanced by the jockays and rubbers alone who are coming to Chicago next month in attendance upon the 894 thorough-breds already entered in the Jockey Chiare sure to accompany them. A large num of these horses are from the South and So west, and the people of that country will be here by thousands to witness the performances of their favorites, provided the railroads will act away all these people—many of whom are mer-chants whose trade would thus for the time be directed to Chicago instead of St. Lou.s-by a refusal to lower the railroad fares, would be so short-sighted an act that we cannot believe the ailroads are capable of perpetrating it.

Next to the real enjoyment that is afforded by a circus, or a camp-meeting, or a political barbecue, the emotional people of the South enjoy the excitement and nervous strain of a protracted murder trial. Such a case ministers to their wants in various ways, and, if it does not supply the desire for amusement, it at least makes a sensation and gives the rustic bopula-tion something to talk about for a month after-wards. In the sparsely-settled sections of the South there is generally a tack of interesting subjects of conversation,—the new fashions, the opera, the theatre, the price of stocks, the last new book, being out of their line,—and, when court is in session and a man is on trial for his life, the rural population make it in their way to attend and study the case from all points of observation. Especially is the Southern rus-tic enraptured with the magnetic eloquence and power of the opposing counsel, and their skill, learning, legal shrewdness, tropical oratory are the themes for unlimited tropical oratory are the themes for unlimited comment and admiration. Such a rare treat has just been afforded the people of Atlanta. Ga., in the seven-days trial of EDWARD COX. for the murder of Col. ROBERT A. ALSTON,—one of the most deliberate and fleudish acts that ever disgraced the annals of crime in the bloody South. The trial research control of the most deliberate and fleudish acts that South. The trial was conducted on the part of the defense by thirteen of the best lawyers that could be found in the State of Georgia, and the prosecution was aided by a number of legal gra-tlemen of equal talent, and the forensic elo-quence of the two parties seems to have set every boy in Georgia crazy to study law. One correspondent who was present during the whole of the protracted trial describes the extraordinary speeches made on the occasion, and

The argument for the State was opened in a brilliant and powerful speech by Judge Twices, of Augusta, one of the strongest criminal lawyers in Georgia, and an able Judge. His speech was maisterly and eloquent, and made a deep impression Col. Absort Billurs, an able and experienced lawyer, opened for the defense in a speech that was a miracle of strength, when the testimony is considered. . . Young Ban Hinl, the State Solicitor-General, who in eloquence and ability is a sit son of his father, followed with an argument that some of the father, followed with an argument that so moved the jury or the crowd. As he pictured with thrilling effect the scenes of the killing and the virtues of Alaston's life, men and women in all parts of the house weet like children. It was a grand trimmal for the sleader youngster, as with unmistakable power he swayed the vast crowd, and the jury was profoundly impressed. While endowed with allowing fancy, the superlative power of this brilliant young advocate lies in the calm, collected logic that characterizes his argument. Mr. R. S. Merrargs followed for the defense in an eloquent and impassioned appeal, and the Hon. M. D. Chandian closed the defense in an eloquent and impassioned appeal, and the Hon. M. D. Chandian closed the defense for the day in a speech of unasual power. On the second day, Gen. Gartrargia, the first criminal lawyer in George

The people of the South who are herea sentenced to Imprisonment by the United States Courts in that section do not want to be sent North, and a bill is now pending in the United States Senste which provides that prisoners so sentenced must be incarcerated in some jail or positentiary within the State. Even the rascals in the South must be accorded the Gongiven right to rot under the regis of State Sovereignty.

As THERE is very poor and lean, and DAVIE is very fat and large, why not strike an average and put them both on the same ticket!

Mr. HAZLETON, of W price quite as readily backs. HAZLETON LETTE's constituents of jackasses as well Gen. Rich has be

for Governor on the A dispatch from Col ence of Rice with hi the Legislature, at to the members, candidacy. Gov. York, and RICE is set up the pins BISHOP.

It is suggested by philosophical that the causes when they reason John Shers such a sudden "bo that Ohio has been Administration. The slighted, and that it man's claims met wi We fear that the favorable for carry threat, to wit: "To

perdition froze over, icans on the ice." drinking iced-lemon duck trousers (we m and faming himself per, the Southern St JOHN SHERMAN L send the other day

SHERMAN, properly sive intellect of (usual dilution, add anlargement that of turnish reading-mat If the Confeden priation bills and called together against of July. The P

JOHN LOGAN say on to make an ass ty of the Confedera A number of Cl about to find the ROBERT learned be

newspaper that tak Mrs. Young did on his brief trip doesn't like him. nd nitt

Gladstone is the The Preside That dynamits what is to happen i Speaking of Chandler builded b Disraeli never eard up he sported Mr. Elliott no

Mr. Tilden to I The Boston A from the estate of May flowers ar cicles, and the sh The Confederate

he fights a prize-fit

every barrel. Secretary She mend his fence; bu detect a nigger in it. It is urged by the backbone of spri apply to Zach Chand A St. Louis man of whisky on a Couldn't he get any John Henry N the usual formal v

The New York be an uncommon man must take mo Warm, drowsy efforts to keep the The case of murderer, reminds dodge never works Senor Castels May, and while th

The only was harmless pleasure forehead, and con Don Carlos h to the Spanish thro

Again.

In view of the case, Mr. Buford, change of venue to Yankee mudsilis. Mand Grange fight in the new ph as the coughly an Brooklyn ciergyme. The Brooklyn titled, "Old Sate Satan has evident; tions corrupt good Why, see her went cut of the U went cut of the Union-loving Sout

Mr. Talmage b that is to say, as lyn preachers will who will vindicate Mr. Mark G great actor. If et a great actor were would become of According to Byron is not write be used to write w reason is, perhap

At this season and kind-hearted informs his lovel her soap-haired le rate repairs that a Branch this summ ADRIAN, Mich

ADRIAN, Mich. wife of the Sext left home about since been found a temporary der urday night while escaped through but an old gows six days, and, in long survive er now being carrie fry.

that Ohio has been so neglected by the HAYES

slighted, and that it is time some Ohio states-

We fear that the present warm weather is unfavorable for carrying out Joe BLACKBURN'S

threat, to wit: "To stay in Washington until

"talk an bour to him." An bour's talk by

SHERMAN, properly filtered thorough the mas-

usual dilution, addition, embellishment, and

If the Confederates refuse to pass the appro-

priation bills and take a recess, they will be called together again in extra session about the 1st of July. The Potomac is never frozen over

at that season of the year, and JOE BLACKBURN

Mrs. Young did not accompany her son-in-law

on his brief trip to Joliet. PETE thinks she doesn't like him.

PERSONALS.

Gladstone is the only English ex-Premier

The President's veto capacity is much

That dynamite disaster in Canada shows

Speaking of Mr. Hayes' backbone, Zach

Disraeli never owned a watch; and when

Mr. Elliott now declares that the next time

be fights a prize-fight he shall notify the police.

Mr. Tilden to David Davis: You are quite tinble to sunstroke if you boom in warm weather.

from the estate of the late William B. Howes, of

May flowers are at last getting the best of cicles, and the sherry cobbler triumphs over the

The Confederates are a good deal surprised

the backbone of spring is broken. Well, let her apply to Zach Chandier for another.

of whisky on a bet, and died. Poor fellow! Couldn't he get any more whisky?

John Henry Newman was so weak when

he reached Rome that the Pope forbade his making

be an uncommon year for snakes." The Herald man must take more water in "his'n."

Warm, drowsy weather is trying on the clergymen. They are obliged to redouble their efforts to keep the congregation awake.

The case of Mr. Freeman, the Pocasset

murderer, reminds us that the emotional insanity

Senor Castelar will visit London during

May, and while there will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from Oxford University.

The only way to make prize-fighting a harmless pleasure is to wear the belt around the

orehead, and count every blow below the belt a

to the Spanish throne. As this gives Alfonso plenty of time to manage a wife, he is about to marry

In view of the verdict in the Cox murder

case, Mr. Buford, doubtless, would like to take

change of venue to Texas, or even to the land of Yankee modsilis.

Mand Granger and Emily Righ have to

ight in the new play "Assommoir," and they do it as thoroughly and realistically as if they were Brooklyn clergymen.

that is to say, as a verdict from a body of Brook-lyn preachers will vindicate anybody. But now,

the usual formal visit to the Vatican. The New York Herald says: "It seems to

dedge never works with Judge Lynch.

The Boston Athenseum receives \$150,000

greater than was expected.

what is to happen in Russia.

svery barrel.

Chandler builded better than he knew.

and she feels as if she were one war short.

gard up he sported his overcoat, we suppose,

ROBERT learned her target-practice.

tion froze over, and then fight the Repub-

ns, and persons the Old World and no one of from all of which peak the English ad that the ques guage in our pub-orment the public HE BAILROADS ot soon forget the in this city last beneficial effect and general promonth in which it

nto heartily by all sult of their labora class of capital is making last year's that invested in those corporations its plans for the on to even make race meeting next rested in the sport, flered, would certhe six days of

fares during occa-as been a universal isually the first in is a factor, should passenger agents ey Club that no remade, are not they have taken the roads they rep-e, these latter genne mapped out by the race meetings I the excuse of the g the races, they he same courtesy tickets, good dur erile one as to be ce from which it ing anything con-nese epicures who m, THE TRIBUNE rting that as tar as erned they will be y the jockeys and ing to Chicago pext the 894 thoroughthe Jockey Club e purse horses that n. A large number he South and Southat country will be s the performances he railroads will act y of whom are mer-thus for the time be-of St. Lou.s—by a fares, would be so cannot believe the

etrating it. at that is afforded ing, or a political ople of the South ervous strain of a rs, and, if it does the rustic populafor a month afterded sections of the f their line, -and, n make it in their case from all points s the Southern ruspsel, and their uch a rare treat has of Edward Cox crime in the bloody sted on the part of of Georgia, and the number of legal gen-ed the forensic eloseems to have set to study law. One present during the n the occasion, and

inte was opened in as by Judge Twross, of criminal lawyers in this speech was masia deep impression. And experienced law-ha speech that was a testimony is considuant, the State Solicities and ability is a fit ith an ability is a fit ith. No other speaker yd. As he pictured a scenes of the ouse a grand triumah with unmistakable with a belief of the second day, unnal lawyer in Geora of his life, covering ecided effect. When ner it was felt that using speech a heavy she was all that was its power and pathos.

h who are hereafter nt by the United n do not want to be now pending in the thin the State. Even ast be accorded the or the eggs of State

and lean, and Davit of strike an average currency questionse, Mr. Gullerring House that he

SPORTING MATTERS.

Meeting in Chicago of the National Trotting Board of Review.

Decisions Reached in Several Miner Cases... The Edwin Forrest Affair to Be Heard To-Day.

How Cincinnati Mauls Her Ball-Club When It Begins to Lose.

BOARD OF REVIEW. The Board of Review of the National Trottin Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel las evening, as per announcement in last Sunday's Tribune, with President C. W. Woolley in the chair, and the following members chair, and the following members present: William Edwin Thorne, New York, First Vice-President; Judge James Grant, Davenport, Ia., Second Vice-President; William Edwards, Cleveland; George Sturges, Philadelphia; Charles Hunt, St. Louis, members of the Board of Appeals. Messrs. T. W. Hinchman, of California, and Col. H. S. Russell, of Massachusetts, were

licans on the ice." At last accounts Joz was drinking iced-lemonade with a fly in it, clad in The evening was spent in reading the docker of cases to be heard during the present session duck trousers (we mean Jos and not the drink). of the Board. The one in which the Chicago and fanning himself with his favorite newspa-per, the Southern States, public is most interested is that known as No. 858; H. V. Bemis and Frank Van Ness. Appeal and tion. This is the Bonesetter-Proteine JOHN SHERMAN told GEORGE ALFRED TOWNdispute over the free-for-all race trotted in this city last fall, and regarding which so much has send the other day that he wished he could een said. When it was called Mr. Bemis asked for as early a hearing as possible, and was told that the time for its consideration would be sive intellect of GEORGE ALFRED, with the enlargement that characterize his style, would turnish reading-matter for three months.

that the time for its consideration would be fixed during to-day's session. The other important cases are as follows:

864. F. N. Fancher; application for relustatement. The facts in this matter are interesting, and the decision of the Board is anxiously awaited by horsemen all over the country. In the fall of 1877 Fancher, then a resident of Peoria, Ill., started out on a "ringing" expedition with the brown gelding Billy O'Neill, well known hereabouts, was detected and exposed at Beacon Park, Boston. Expulsion followed, and the present application is for a removal of that sentence.

883. John Croker vs. David Johnson, of Jef-

moval of that sentence.

883. John Croker vs. David Johnson, of Jefferson, Wis. Protest and application. This is the case concerning the celebrated gelding Doctor Lewis. The horse will be remembered as one of the most successful performers on the turf last year. At the Newark (D.) meeting be was protested by John Croker, driver of Gray Salem, as having in 1877 been driven out of his class under the name of Flexible. Since the protest the borse has been passed into the sta-JOHN LOGAN says he didn't go to Washingon to make an ass of himself. A large majority of the Confederate Brigadiers cannot say as much. A number of Chicago women are looking about to find the shooting-gallery where Mrs. protest, the horse has been passed into the sta-ble of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who is now using TILDEN offers a chromo to every Democratic newspaper that takes a whack at an old corpu-lent party by the name of Davis.

ble of Mr. W. H. Vanderblit, who is now using him on the road.

901. The National Trotting Association vs. Gus Glidden, Morrill Higbie, and whom it may concern. This is the famous "Edwin Forrest case." relative to alleged crooked work in the 2:24 race at the Utica meeting last summer. Forrest was a long favorite in the betting, and won the first heat in 2:18. In the second heat he was behind the flag when the winning horse went under the wire, but the judges refused to distance him. Higbie was then put up benind Forrest, but the horse acted badly and the race was won by Edward. The case was heard at the meeting of the Board at New York last December, and continued to the present meeting. It was ordered to be heard at 10 o'clock this morning.

905. William M. McGuigan; appeal for a removal of an expusision. McGuigan is the man who drove Small Hopes, "the outlaw of the

moval of an expulsion. McGuigan is the man who drove Small Hopes, "the outlaw of the trotting turf," in his celebrated campaign during the fall of 1875, and has been under penalty of expulsion ever since. Not long ago he was temporarily reinstated by President Woolley, such action to be in operation only until the present meeting of the Board. It is generally believed that the reinstatement will be made permanent. England has got rid of the Afghan war,

permanent.

913. A. W. Longley, Chicago, vs. The Freeport Driving Park. This is a case concerning
which The Transum has given all the facts. At
the spring meeting at Freeport Mr. Longley's
stellion, Monroe Chief, had a certainty of winning the free-for-all race, but was distanced for
alleged foul driving. The decision was manifestly unjust, and not only should it be reversed and the horse awarded first money, but restry unjust, and not only should be re-versed and the horse awarded first money, but the Freeport track should be kicked out of the National Association for suppressing time on horses,—a practice which it has unblushingly in-dulged in for years.

After the docket had been read the Board

ninor cases, the decisions in which are as fol-

Secretary Sherman went home merely to mend his fence; but the Ohio Democrats seem to detect a nigger in it.

It is urged by the Detroit Free Press that the backbone of spring is broken. Well, let her tion until the premium has been paid or the amount deposited with the Treasurer of the As-A St. Louis man drank a pint and a half sociation 616. William McMahon, of Parkville, L. I.

Ex parte application for removal of expulsion. McMahon, having been temporarily reinstated, menanon, naving been temporarily reinstated, the reinstatement was made permanent.

618. George Ticchurst, of Huntington, L. I., against William Smith, lessee of Catskill Driving Park, Catskill, N. Y. Complaint and application for an order. Smith, professing to be lessee of the park, was in reality serving Clark White, who was disqualified. Smith was ordered expelled for knowingly allowing his name to be so used.

expelled for knowingly allowing his name to be so used.

633. E. T. Smith, Providence, R. I. Ex parte charges affecting one of the judges of a race. Dismissed.

646. John B. Hall, Manchester, N. H., against S. R. Perkins and others. Dismissed.

670. W. L. Simmons, New York, against Dexter Park, Chicaeo, and George B. Mansur, proprorietor. Dismissed.

678. Timothy Slattery, Onarga, Ill., against the Detroit Horse-Pair Association. Application for a review of the decision of the judges, of a race. Dismissed for lack of sufficient notice to the judges, such as contemplated by Sec. 2 of Rule 52.

680. Henry H. Kearney, Rockford, Ill., against the Northwestern Agricultural Society of Dubuque, Ia., pro forma. Dismissed on account of the death of C. W. Phillips, the real defendant.

682. Frank Lyon, of Mendota, Ill., against the Mendota Driving-Park. Association and S. V. R. York, of Mendota, Application for removal of suspension. Mr. Lyon had been temporarily reinstated upon representations which are now found to have been untrue. The suspension was ordered revived, and this application refused.

683. G. W. Woods, of Mount Vernon, O.

tion refused.
685. G. W. Woods, of Mount Vernon, O. Application for reward. Referred to the office of the Association, with authority to adjust a settlement upon being satisfied that Mr. Weaver was the proper person to deal with,

The Brooklyn Eagle publishes a poem enitled, "Old Satan's Visit to Brooklyn." Old BASE-BALL. Satan has evidently forgotten that evil communica-tions corrupt good manners. In Sunday's TRIBUNE appeared a letter from Cincinnati, in which the demoralization of that Why, see here! It was the North that city's ball team was fully shown, and the prewent but of the Union, and we are still a horde of unsubded Rebels resisting the appeals of the Union-loving South theome back.

Mr. Talmage has been vindicated,—as much, diction made that defeat would soon be the re-

sult. This prediction was verified on Saturday, when the Harmonics were completely outplayed at every point by the Syracuse Stars. Of that

Mr. Talmage has been windicated,—as much, that is to say, as a verdict from a body of Brooklyn preachers will vindicate the Presbytery?

Mr. Mark Gray believes himself to be a great actor were sent to the Insane Asylan what would become of the theatrical profession?

According to Mr. Riddle's book, Lord Bron is not writing asygood poetry in Heaven as he need to write while in this vale of tears. The wason is, perhaps, that there are no critics in Measure.

At this season of the year the thoughtful and kind-hearted father repairs hat she and her soap-haired lever have cost him so much for rate repairs that she mant give up her trip to Long Branch this summer.

ADEMAR, Mich, May 12.—Mrs. John Reegan, wile of the Section of the Episcopal Church, left home about midnight Saturday, and has not since been found. She had been laboring under a temporary derangement for some days. Saturday thirt while her husband was asleep she heard to say; but certainly there should as some one to call out players one in a while to catch fly-balls and to coade men on bases, but self-out days, and, in her weak condition, could not long sarrive exposure. Organized search is now being carried on in the surrounding country.

FINANCIAL

Provinence, R. I., May 12.—The case of sundry Boston creditors against Patrick Renney, the bankrupt wood-dealer, for trover, was settled and taken from court this morning. Claims amounting to about \$150,000 are to be paid at 50 cents on the dollar.

should. To see the men slipping around in the field one was almost persuaded that some-body had been greasing the boys or soaping their shoes.

OMAHA, Neb., May 12.—The Dubuques beat the Omahas the third game to-day—8 to 1. The game ended at the eighth inning on account of rain. of rain.
DETROIT. Mich., May 12.—Detroits, 1;

Troys, 7.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, May 12.—A new recreation park, established by a number of prominent and enterprising gentlemen, was to-day opened to the public by a base-ball match between the Troy other and Hollingers, a recently-organized Detroit professional nine. The latter were short two men, and were defeated in an interesting game. Libby, formerly of Buffalo, and winner of the Clipper prize medal for first baseman, joins the Detroits to morrow.

LEXINGTON BACES. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12.—The attendance at the Kentucky Association course was again large, and the track in fine order. The first race was for a purse of \$350, for all ages, dash of a mile and a half. James Murphy's Dave Moore, by Longfellow...1
G. W. Hancock's Croslet, by War Dance......2
James Melntire's King Faro, by Imp. Phaeton......3
J. W. Hant's Reynolds' Calignia, by Enquirer. 4
G. W. Bowen & Co.'s Cammie C., by Imp.

Glenelg Time 2:40%. Dave Moore was largely the favorite, and won by a hard contest. Second race; mile heats:

Third race; balf-mile heats Knight Templar. Luke Blackburn

Time 50 seconds. AMUSEMENTS.

Not merely was it a pleasure to see Miss Kate Claxton back to Chicago again,—and that feeling evidently was pretty general with the audience at Hooley's last night,—but fift was a greater pleasure to see her in a new part and give fresh proof of her ability as an actress. "The Double Marriage" was the play in which she appeared, -a work which has received the indorsement of

audiences elsewhere, has been alluded to as original, and which we be-lieve Mr. Charles Reade tried to palm off upon Miss Claxton as a new thing. Its novelty lies merely in its title. The play was amiliar to theatre-goers fifteen or twenty years ago under the name of "White Lies." It was a dramatization by Cyril Turner of the novel bearing that title by Charles Reade, gentleman having cribbed the plot from French play produced some time in 1850. Miss Laura Keene, we think, first brought it out in this country. But although "The Double Marriage" is mere-

y the old play revamped so far as plot, character, and, in substance, dialogue and situation goes, it has been improved upon. Much of the weak sentimentalism has been eliminated, the action is brisker, the numberless front scenes have been cut out, and the piece is done in live set scenes. In place of three acts we have now five, and one—the trenches before Phillips-burg—is, as we recollect the play, an interolation, and a very effective one. As it now tands, "The Double Marriage" may be described as a work showing a good deal of dramatic kill,-strong, improbable, but ingenious in plot, replete with tolerably effective situations, but it scarcely interests an audience by the de velopment of an idea or the delineation of velopment of an idea of the defineation of character to any great extent. Its incidents turn upon the fortunes of an ancient French family. Through mismanagement their estates are sold and bought by an erratic army officer, who, touched at the failen greatness of the Beaurepaires, the aforesaid family, he offers them the estate as a gift. The dignity of the Beaurepaires will not allow them to be placed under such an obligation, but the matter is compromised by the officer—Captain Rayna'—making a proposal of marriage to the eldest daughter, under such an obligation, but the matter is compromised by the officer—Captain Raynal—making a proposal of marriage to the eldest daughter, Josephine, who gives a reluctant consent. Immediately thereafter the Captain joins his regiment. Then comes upon the scene tamille Bujardin, to whom Josephine has four years before been betrothed. This is one of the powerful points of the play, and it is excellently worked up by Mr. Charles Stevenson and Miss Claxten. He enters, travel-stained and worn by the hard knocks of a soldier's life, and les rus that the woman who has been "the north star of his affection" during his wanderings has proved unfaithful. Josephine's love for him had never been extinguished, and his appearance calls for a display of conflicting emotions, the depiction of which the actress is fully equal to. By and by news comes that Raynal has fallen in action, and the heroine gives her hand to Camille. They are happy in their mutual affection, when the erratic purchaser of the Beaurepaire property, and the first husband of the heroine, is again heard from, and gives the play a fresh start. Finally, however, with cieverness, everything terminated as it should, and Josephine is left in the arms of her Camille. Miss Claxton in the role of Joseph we has a part in which she finds admirable, concerning to the display of

everything terminated as it should, and Josephine is left in the arms of her Camille. Miss Claxton in the role of Josephine has a part in which she finds admirable opportunity for the display of her natural qualities. She reveals a careful study of the character. She rarely exaggerates passion,—a fault most of the exponents of the new school have. Her face is very expressive, her voice sympathetic, and her gestures are those of a well-trained artist. Of the support we can say it was in every respect equal to the requirements of the play. Miss Carrie Wyatt presented a winning Hose, showing decided ability; Miss Maggie Harold played the soubreite part of Jacintha nicely; Mr. Davidge gave a good bit of comedy as Dard; the Kaynal of Mr. J. R. White was a measured, predetermined piece of acting; and Mr. R. J. Dunston made as much probably as he could out of the rather weak part of Raviere. Mrs. Cecil Brookes was the Baronzes, and the character was infused with the amount of dignity necessary to the head of the house of Beaurepaire. Mr. Charles A. Stevenson presented an acceptable lover, and deserves praise particularly for his acting at the end of the first

particularly for his acting at the end of the first act. "The Double Marriage" will be repeated every evening during the week and at the mat-

M'VICKER'S. Sardou's "Diplomacy" was again produced ast night. It is a play which has become familiar to the public, not only on account of its inerent merits, but because of the remarkable and startling incidents connected with its his-tory in this country. They are fresh enough to lispense with remark on that score. The apcearance of Mr. Maurice Barrymore and Miss

of dispense with remark on that score. The appearance of Mr. Maurice Barrymore and Miss Ellen Cutsmine, prominent actors in the tragedy, was the occasion of a warin reception by the audience. Mr. Barrymore appeared to have entirely recovered from the effects of his wound, and played the part of Julian as well as ever he did. "Diplomation of Julian as well as ever he did. "Diplomation of Julian as well as ever he did. "Diplomation of Julian as well as ever he did. "Diplomation of Julian as well as ever he did. "Diplomation of Julian as well as ever he did. "Diplomation of Julian as well as ever he did. The sample and the Eastland of Julian as well as ever he did. The sample and the Eastland of the Bussian police—Zickat as their. Eventually Dors is vindicated. The story is slight, but the manner in which the interest is sustained, the skill shown in constitution, the strong and telling dialogue, and the variety and insight into, human a character, is worthy of the best dramatic work of Sardou. Its reproduction was characterized by rich and appropriate setting, and by excellent acting. The first great scene of the play is where the husband learns on his wedding-day from the lips of a friend, ignorant of the marriage, that he has taken to wife a traitoreas, a spy, and a thick. The friend. O'doff, learns too late the indiscretion of which he has been guilty, and would retained to believe, and active of the marriage, that he has taken to wife a traitoreas, a spy, and a thick. The friend of the ding-day from the lips of a friend, ignorant of the marriage, that he has taken to wife a traitoreas, a spy, and a thick The friend. O'doff, learns too late the indiscretion of which he marriage, that he has taken to wife a traitoreas, a spy, and a thick The friend. O'doff, learns too late the indiscretion of which he may be a subject to the subject of the subject o

The other parts were equally well sust and a charming performance was the r arming performant acy" all the week.

HAVERLY'S. The second week of the Colville Troupe's season was opened with a double bill,—"Piff-Paff" and "The Chicago Schooner Pinafore." The former is a French trifle, Auglicized by Farnie. It is rather clever in idea, but decided Farnie. It is rather clever in idea, but decidedly filmsy in construction. Marie Williams was, of course, the hero, and she played the part with her usual brightness and vivacity; Mile. Roseau warbled pleasingly a couple of ditties; Gill did a "Buttons" with the appearance of the Fol Boy in "Pickwick," and with more than the cheek of Alfred Jingle; and the minor parts were all taken as well as the gazzy texture of the piece permitted. "The Chicago Schooner Pinafore" won the major share of the evening's plaudits. Burlesquing "Pinafore" is like painting the lily; and yet considerable fou, of the music-hall and Ethiopian-ministrel variety, was injected into the corpus of the original comicality. Most of and yet considerable fun, of the music-hall and Ethiopian-minstrel variety, was Injected into the corpus of the original comicality. Most of the music belongs to the old favorite: but the words, in many instances, have suffered an awful change, the fresh material being largely drawn from the vernacular of the New York and Colego gamm. Gus Williams, as Sir Joseph Wess Beer was a very unique and imposing official of the Teutonic persuasion. Beu Maginley made up well, and acted funnity, as the Canaboet Woman; Engenie Fant, though rather overweighted with her first song, got through with it nicely after quite a game struggle, and in action did full justice to the "dizzy" herolne; the First Cousin had a pretty representative in Susic Winner; Mr. Dexter was "a sweet sluger" of the part of Raiph; all the other male characters were respectable; and the chorus went through its work in a creditable manner. A few of the points made were rather coarse; but their humor apparently covered them with the mantle of redemption. The andience gave frequent signs of amusement; but it is to be doubted whether Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert, if they had witnessed the performance, would have fully participated in the general hilarity.

MISS FAY'S RECITAL. The first of the series of Miss Amy Fav's recitals was given last evening at Hershey Hall. The audience was not a very large one, but what was better, in one sense at least, it was a musical one, being largely made up of musicians and musical students, whose attendance was a compliment to the pianist of the evening. The programme, so far as her own numbers were rned, was a very agreeable one, including the "Gavotte" from Gluck's "Don Juan" Bach's "Bourree" in A minor; Schumann' "Des Abends"; Chopin's always welcome Ballade in G minor; the Liszt transcription of the "Spinning Song" from the "Flying Dutch man"; and Kullak's "Laendlicher Reigen."
It is not our intention at present to give an estimate of Miss Fay's position as an artist, or of her ability as a player. It will be more grateful to wait until the series is finished, and will be more just to the player, as her programmes are sufficiently wide in their sweep to afford a basis for a final opinion. It is sufficient now to note that her reception was a very kindly one, and that several of her numbers were enthusiastically recognized. It would have been better for the programme last evening if, with the exception of Miss Mantey, the other numbers, by Mme. Salvotti and the Oriental Quartette, had been omitted, for, without being ungracious to these performers, they were out of place in a piano recital, and disturbed the unity of the programme. Of Miss Mantey's playing we shall give a more detailed opinion hereafter, but it is only just to credit her with a handsome success that was very appropriately greeted by man "; and Kullak's "Lacudlicher Reigen."

success that was very appropriately greeted by the audience with encores. The second recital will be given to-morrow evening, with the following programme:

7. Quartette— "The Watersprite"... Schumann
Chicago Ladies' Quartette.
(a. Canzonet... Jensen
b. Maerchen... Raff
(c. Gnomen-Reigen Liest
Miss Anny Fay.
9. Quartette— "Let's Dance and
Sing" Wentworth

Miss Amy Fay. NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, May 12.—Between hay fever, pleuro-pueumonia, and "Pinafore," Gotham is having a mighty uncomfortable spring this year. She was convalescent until to-night, when there was an awful relapse into inflammatory " Pinafore" of the worst type. There are six eruptions of the disease to be seen with the naked eye, and Heaven only knows how many more are lurking under the surface, waiting for a chance to pop out. At the Broadway the Quaker City Virgin Company reopened after an absence of two weeks; at the Standard the old reliable party still remain; at Wallack's the Philadelphia Children's troupe continue to shrilly pipe the Sullivan and Gilbert melodies at sormly pipe the Sullivan and Gilbert melodies at daily matinees; the Coons remain yet another week at the Globe with their butchery of the piece; and, last of all, Jack Haverly wheels into line with a double dose of the same dis-order. This afternoon his "First Families". order. This afternoon his "First Families"? children's party, "consisting of 101 beautiful infants" (so the veracious bill-writer affirms), put in an appearance for the first time. There is no room to doubt that they gave a most novel and entertaining performance, considering the youth of the different singers and their extreme inexperience in the sort of work they attempted. There was some nursery innovations in the action and music, but they were made with care and taste, and helped the performance. On the whole, I have no doubt that Haverly will find his "First Families" a paying investment for several weeks to doubt that Haverly will find his "First Families" a paying investment for several weeks to come. The infantile Jack Tars highly amuse juvenile auditors, and great numbers of children will doubtless turn out to see and hear them. But by far the greatest treat. New York has had since "Pinafore" became chronic was the performance presented at Haverly's house this evening. The piece has probably never been produced in finer shape anywhere in America. Even the great Boston company, now playing with such prodigious success at the Boston Theatre, is a trifle short of the party introduced by Haverly. It is, in reality, the Hess opera troupe, minus Hess and Abbott, and otherwise improved, although it is simply announced as "A Grand English Opera Company." The cast to-night

"Madame Favart" for the first time in America. It made a decided and a very favorable impression. The score is by Jacques Offenbach, and is written in his best vein. The music is light and melodious. The brisk and catching airs which have principally made Offenbach famous follow each other in rapid succession through "Madame Favart," and the opera moves with a rapidity which was wholly lacking in the "Little Duke." The story, too, is rather more ingenious than the average plot of French operas, and it has a flavor of smut about it which commends the piece to the iavor of a deliente New York audience at once. Aimee, Raphael, Jouard, Mezieres, Juteau, and Duplan plaved the principal parts this evening, and all of them were welcomed with marks of approval. The opera was continuously applauded, and all the principal solos were repeatedly encored. Aimee herself was at her best, and Raphael improved the opportunity to show that she was an artist of a great deal more than ordinary ability.

Haverly's Mastadons opened at Col. Sinn's more than ordinary ability.

Haverly's Mastodons opened at Col. Sinn's Brooklyn Park Theatre to the largest audience that ever gathered in the building. The party will remain there two weeks.

ITHURIBLE

M'KEE RANKIN

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KBOKUK, In., May 12.—During the fourth act in the play of "The Danites" this evening, McKes Rankin suddenly left the stage, and the curtain went down and remained so for over five minutes, during which time loud talking was heard behind the scenes. Then the curtain went up and the play proceeded. After the performance Mr. Rankin was interrogated as to the cause of the interruption, but said it was a private matter of his own, in which the public private matter of his own, in which the public had no interest, and refused to give any information concerning it. By those who were behind the curtain, however, it was alleged that, in the cabin scene, Mr. Rankin pinched the arm of Miss Bessie Hunter, who was playing the character of the Widder, at which she took offense, and threatened to leave the stage,—in fact did so, but was persuaded by the manager to return and finish the play. She leaves the company here, however. The interruption created quite a commotion among the audience.

CHICAGO. About 9:30 Sunday evening the hanging-lamp in the hallway of the third floor of the Superior Block, No. 77 Clark steeet, burst and scattered the burning oil over the floor and walls. The watchman, J. H. Harper, hearing the noise, ran up stairs and, in company with the engineer, had a short but decisive fight with the flames,

had a short but decisive fight with the flames, and finally got them under control. By their timely action a serious conflagration was prevented. This is the second time that lamps have burst in this building, and it may possibly at some time bea case of "three times and out."

The alarm from Box 883 at 9:24 o'clock was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 142 Dayton street. No damage.

The alarm of fire from Box 347 at 11:40 yesterday morning was caused by 'fire in a shed in the rear of No. 52 North Peoria street, owned and occupied by John Purcher. Cause, children playing with matches amongst some shavings. A daughter of Ald. McNurney extinguished the fire before the arrival of the engines.

A daughter of Ald. McNurney extinguished the fire before the arrival of the engines.

The alarm from Box 425 at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house No. 492 West Madison street, owned by J. E. Ketzmiller, of New York, and occupied by William P. Johnson, tobacconist, and on the second floor by George H. Brown as a dwelling. Damage, trifling.

The alarm from Box 762 at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire on the roof of

day morning was caused by a fire on the roof of cottage at No. 14 Market street, caused by was caused by a fire in the two-story brick build-ing No. 297 Jefferson street, owned and occu-pied by John Shea. Damage, \$100; no insur-

IN MICHIGAN.

East Saginaw, Mich., May 12.—A fire today destroyed Sears & Holland's large salt block, two drill-houses, 4,000 barrels of salt, a boarding-house owned by Mary Dunlap, and damaged three other buildings. Loss to Sears & Holland, \$20,000; insuree for \$11,500. Mrs. Dunlan's loss is \$1,000; insured for \$800. R. Schmelzer's loss is \$1,000; H. Miller's loss is

\$1,000; both covered by insurance.

About 3 o'clock this morning a building owned by Henry Barber, and occupied by John Brady as a liquor-store and saloon, in Flint, burned. Brady and some others, who were living upjoining buildings, and soon the whole block was in flames. The building on the north, owned by

in flames. The building on the north, owned by parties in Detroit, and occupied by Carl Schimmer as a beer-saloon and boarding-house, was entirely destroyed. Schimmer and his family, and all the boarders except one, succeeded in making good their escape. One of the boarders, a German named Fred Wetel, perished in the flames. His charred remains were found in the debris. He was about 35 years old, and was a resident of Flint. A building on the south, belonging to George M. Walker, and occupied by J. H. Gerder as a tinshop, was also destroyed. The entire loss on buildings and stock is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000, distributed as follows: Henry Barber, \$3,000; George Walker, \$3,000; Schimmer building, \$3,000, partlyinsured; Carl Schimmer, \$1,500, insurance \$500; J. H. Gerber, \$500, no insurance; John Brady, \$1,500, partially insured.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., May 12.—The Mineral Springs House, at Arcadia, Wis., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The hotel was in process of construction, and about completed. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The Mineral Springs Company will commence immediately to erect a brick edifice in place of the one destroyed.

AT DUBUQUE, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 12.—William Wondrasheck's house, situated on the flats, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, \$1,000. Loss to the adjoining buildings, \$500.

AT UNADILLA, N. Y. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 12.-Nine stores, a bank, and four dwelling-houses in the centre of the Village of Unadilla, were burned on Sunday. Loss, \$60,000; partially insured.

AT TROY, N. Y. TROY, N. Y., May 12.—Fuller, Warren & Co.'s Clinton stove works were partially burned. Loss estimated at \$60,000 to \$75,000; covered by in-

FEDERAL COURT AT INDIANAPOLIS. Special Disposch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—The Jennings

County election conspiracy trial commenced in Court. The Deputy District-Attorney made the opening statement, giving the details of the plan agreed upon between the defendants and one McGovern, who happened to be a Government detective, to import 125 men from Jackson into Jennings County Gov. Hendricks replied for the defense, and proposed to show tha it was impossible for so many men, living so distant from each other, to enter into conspiracy, and also that the sole evi-dence of a Government detective, who

dence of a Government detective, who could not enter into the conspiracy, and, therefore, the defendants could not be bound by his testimony. After the opening statements, which were lengthy, McGovern took the stand, and began his story in detail. He is a young Irishman of 24 years of age. He lost one leg by a railroad accident at Seymour, Jackson County, where he lives, and has rendered the Government good service as a detective, particularly in breaking up the McCarthy-Rittonhouse gang of counterfeiters, which made Seymour its headquarters.

Judge Gresham dismissed the contempt proceedings as to the Sheriff of White County and others engaged with him in resisting the process of the Court under orders from the Hon. Abson Wolcott. He withreld judgment as to Wolcott, who was not present.

OBITUARY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 12.—R. S. Carnes, late Freight agent of the Memphis Bailroad, died this morning.

Gen. Douglass H. Cooper, brother of the late United States Adjutant-General Samuel Cooper, died at Port Washita a few days since.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WINONA, Minn., May 12.—Joseph W. Whitney, for three years clerk of the Jewell Membershis city, died at Arcadia Mineral Springs Saturday, after a long illness. He leaves a wife and three children at Chatfield.

New YORE, May 12.—Mrs. James W. Simonton, wite of the General Agent of the New York Associated Press, died this evening at the family

residence in Twenty-iourth street. She had just returned with her husband from an extended trip to the Pacific Conat and Colorado, and was taken with pneumonia, which developed a latent heart disease, and ended a life of great usefulness. She was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, dearly beloved by friends, and many poor people who know how unfailing was her generous bounty will long remember her with gratitude.

DES MOINES, IA., May 12.—Curtis Bates, one of the ploneers of lowa, and who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of lowa the first time Gov. Grimes was elected, died here to-day, aged 78.

MADISON, May 12.—E. P. Titus, an old resident of twenty-four years' standing, and for the past twelve years Resident Overseer of the Dane-County Poor-House, died in this city this morning of diabetes, aged 49 years. He will be buried to mornow by the Madison Lodge of Masons.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.
At 12:40 this morning Gottlieb Wuest fell out of a second-story window at No. 121 West Twenty-second street, and was picked up un-conscious. Dr. Church, who attended him, does not think his injuries will prove serious.

Wuest was drunk, and fell asleep while sitting on the window-sill. on the window-sill.

Last night a man named J. J. Quinn was arrested for snatching a \$10 bill from a man named John Bauman, in a bagnio or Union street kept by Jennie Holland, which place is becoming duite notorious for affisirs of the kind. The two had been out drinking and carousing all the eventure.

THE BRAZIL MINERS.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 12.—The situation remains unchanged. Everything quiet. This morning about twenty of William Watson's men went to rork. They were not troubled. It is expected the strikers will try to keep them from going to work in the morning. In that case there will probably be trouble, as his men are determined to work. McCielland and Zeller's men at Harmony are working award design. larmony are working every day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, made in ac-cordance with latest medical research, improves the appetite, enriches the blood, and promptly re-stores nerve power, when fatigued from physical or mental strain. Depot, 179 East Madison street.

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The success stiending the use of these great remedies in the treatment of affections of the Skm and Scalp with Loss of Hair is astonishing. From every part of the country come the most grateful acknowledgments of what might be called miraculous cures. Messrs. Weeks & Potter extend their thanks to all who have spoken a good word for Curicuma, Curicuma Soar, and Curicuma Resolvent, and will thankfully receive reports of new cases wherever they occur.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

and Limbs. Obliged to go about Crutches. A Wonderful Cure. Massas. Wieks & Porrus.—Gentlemen: In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered, and as a grateful acknowledgment of the cure I have received from the use of the Curicuma Remedies, I voluntarily make the following state-

REMEDIES, I voluntarily make the following statement:

I have had Salt Rheum on my body and on one leg in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors during this time did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure, or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of Covicura my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. I commenced to use the Covicura in April, and at once realized its beneficial effects. It granually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface, and, as fast as it appeared, healed it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, assing burning best, inflammation, swelling, and itching, which, under the constant use of CUTICURA, would rapidly subside and heal. Each time these outbreaks grew less and less ecvere and finally disappeared, leaving me perfectly curad. I used the CUTICURA five months, and took the Resolvery most of the time, which were the only remedies I used. I think the RESOLVENT a very strengthening and purifying medicine to take in such extreme cases as mine, because the disease is so weakening to the system.

Very gratefully yours,
MRS. ASA R. BBOWN.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

ECZEMA OF THE HANDS Cured. Interesting Letter from a well-known Attorney.

known Attorney.

EDITOR NEW ORLEANS Picayune—Sir: Since the fall of 1867 up to the last three weeks, I have been troubled with an eruption of the skin, which the doctors call by various names, but which is generally known by the name of Eucema or Salt kheum. The principal place of attack was my hands, which at times, especially during the winter time, were very sore

hands, which at times, especially during the winter time, were very sore.

At times the disease threatened to spread from my hands and envelop my whole body. Doctors have been consulted in Philadelphia, Washington, an in this city, with no more success than a temporary relief. After considerable expense and much pain and suffering, I had come to the conclusion that I would, as the saying goes, have to gria and bear it.

bear it.

About four weeks ago I read in the Picayune the advertisement of Cuticura, for sale by our well-known druggist, Mr. Lyons, and resolved to try it. I purchased a 50-cent box, and before it was half used the disease had completely disappeared, and I feel certain that mine is a permanent cure.

My object in sending you this letter is to make known to other sufferers the value of Curicura, and thus benedit, if ever so little, suffering humanity. Yours truly,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

28 Carp-St., New Obleans, Dec. 25, 1878.

The CUTICURA BRNEDURS are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and sold by all Druggists, Price of CUTICURA—Small boxes, 50 centrs; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit voltace of the stomach, they stimulate the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspepsia, Billioms. Colle, Gramps, and Parns, and prevent Agne and Malarial Diseases. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Papitation of the Heart Painful Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world. Get the genuine. SABATOGA WATER.

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Ladies, "Note the Bargains!" Hair Lined, Striped, Full Regular,

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. Extra Passenger Steamer for CHERBOURG and BREMEN. In order to satisfy the numerous applications for passage to Europe, the North German Lloyd steamer GEN. WERDER.
Capt. Hoffmann, will be dispatched on Wednesday, May 28, for Bremen, via Cherbours.
Passengers for France, by taking this steamer, avoid the Changers.

Passenger for the Channel of Chan

STATE LINE To Glasgow Liverpool, Dublin, Bellast, and L derry, from N. T., every Thursday, First Cab to 575, according to accommodation. Second 540. Steerage, 526. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Mana-to Washinston-tt., Chi Austin Baldwin & Co., Sen'l Ag'ts, 72 Broadwes

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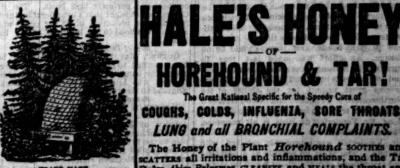
STOCKHOLDEBS' MEETINGS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,

Childrif & Roblin W Lolinki halls in Co.,

59 Wall-rr., New York, April 38, 1878.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bombode ers of this company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may some before add meeting, will be held business as may some before add meeting, will be held business as may some before add meeting, will be held business as the office of the company, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 3, next, as 1 office to me. Transfer-books closs April 30 and reopen June 3. Bondholders will astheroticate their voting bonds by registration.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary. HONEY OF HOBEHOUND AND TAR.



COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

The Honey of the Plant Horehound Scottes and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Abies Balsumes CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful

HOREHOUND & TAR!

A Cough may be stily termed the preliminary stage of Consumalaty of which HALE'S HONEY OF MOREHOUN TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, daily not a make this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive greaters its soothing properties, when suffering with Croup and W. Cough. PRIOSS: — 50c. and SI. Large Blue Ches. C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New Yor

IF YOU HAVE A RAGING TOOTH,

Who Struck Him Over the Head with an Iron Crewbar.

in Raum Savagely Assaulted by Richolas Berg and Adam Kech.

The epidemic of shooting seems to be over The revolver has been dropped and the club substituted. And, wonderful to relate, the astute attorney cannot find an onal insanity in the last attemp take life. It was deliberate and d-blooded, if such terms are now blicable to the crime of murder, and premidin can be shown without trouble, and in of legal quibbles. The victim is John H. ermott, and his assallant an Italian whose entity is unknown. McDermott is only 27 years of age—the son of the well-known contractor, John P. McDermott, whom he succeeded after his father's death. He was doing the masonry work on Kirk's new building, at the foot of Pine street, and among the aborers employed by him was the Italian. When the fellow was engaged he was told what his wares would be,—\$1 a day,—and he did ot object. Yesterday was pay-day, and when anded his \$6 he demanded \$1.25 a day, which ras, of course, refused. He was very much out, muttered to himself in his native ue, and acted in such a way that Mr. Mc-Dermott became alarmed for his safety and mentioned his suspicions to Mr. Kirk, asking if it wasn't probable that the man had a razer in his boot. Mr. Kirk laughed, and told McDermott that he ought to be able to handle him. The Italian, however, had taken the money, and apparently cooled off, seeming to be satisfied. About quitting time, he went to McDermott, and asked him to get him a boarding place. This McDermott consented to do, and the two went to Martin Keller's, at No. 293 Kinzie street. He had no room, and pointed out a house on Michigan street, a block or two away. McDermott and the Italian started for the place, and turced north on Cass street. When less than fifty feet from the corner of Kinzie the treacherous "Dago," who was a little behind, drew out a piece of an irow roller, such as is used for moving heavy blocks of stone, and struck McDermott on the back of the head. McDermott dropped to the sidewalk without uttering a cry.—the blow had rendered him insensible,—and his would-be murderer turned and ran east on Kinzie street. d taken the money, and apparently cools

THE CRIME WAS WITNESSED

murderer turned and ran east on Kinzie street.

THE CRIME WAS WITNESSED

by two persons, a young lady and James Cary, an expoliceman. The latter raised an miarm, and several joined in the pursuit, but the fellow had a good start, and was such a fast runner that he was lost sight of after crossing Rush street bridge, and made his escape.

McDermott was taken to his mother's home, No. 18 Scott street, by Mr. McGuire, a blackmith, and attended by Dr. John Bartlett. An examination of his head disclosed that the skull was decreased a quarter of an inch—an injury of a very serious character. Aside from this, his face was badly scrutched by the sidewalk when he fell. At midnight the doctor said the cranium was, of course, cracked, but he couldn't tell whether the skull was splintered. McDermott's fatelligence was good, the motion of his arms perfect, but there was partial paralysis of one leg, the portion of the brain controlling it being affected. The chances, he thought, were in favor of recovery, but inflammation might set in, and McDermott's life would hang un a thread for several days.

Among those who joined in the pursuit was Policeman Pat Gavin, who reported the above circumstances to Cart. Gund, at the Chicago-Avenue Station, whence detectives were sent out at once to hum un the fugitive. As stated, he is an Italian, and his description is as follows: About 20 years of age. five feet eight inches high, thick-set, amooth face, heavy lips, dark complexion, and he wore long top-hoots, with his pants tucked inside, a heavy bine shirt, and an old slouch hat. A peculiarity of his dress was the tying of his suspenders around his waist. It was ascertained, according to Lieut. Fox, that, on reaching the South Side, the fellow jumped into the engine-room in the basement of Hoyt's grocery, No. 7 River street, and said to the engineer that he wanted to get the mud of his boots, and asked it there was any blacking. His real object is supposed to have been to see if there was any

BLOOD ON HIS CLOTHES,
considerable baying flowed from McDermott's
wound. The engineer noticed that he was excited and panting, and told hin, he must have
been doing something. The "Dago" mumbled
insudibly, and was told to "get
out," that he wasn't wanted around
there. He left immediately, and disappeared,
and no further traces of him had been found up
to 3 o'clock this morning. The detectives have
in hand a task which will try their patience and
call for all their ingenuity. All that is known of
the criminal beyond his description is, that he was
called "Garibaidt,"—a name invariably given to
an italian whose name is unknown. This one
came to his work in the morning, ate his lunch
at the building, and went away at night. He
spoke very little English, and no one took interest enough in him to ask his name or where
the lived. His capture, therefore, is attended
with difficulty, and is by no means certain.

SAVAGE ABSAULT.

with difficulty, and is by no means certain.

Sunday morning John Raum, living near the intersection of Eiston and Fullerton averues, quarreled with his neighbors, and, in revenge, two young men named Nicholas Berg and Adam Koch set upon him while he was engaged in feeding his cows. Raum claims that they first knocked him down, and rendered him unconscious, and that they then beat and kicked him in a most brutal manner. A neighbor, named Fred Kuhl, says he prevented the assallants from killing the man outright. The cause of the quarrel could not be exactly ascertained, but it is said that Raum is of a very ugly disposition, and has for that reason been compelled to move out of several different localities. Mr. Kuhl went to Justice Morrison Sunday afternoon and procured warrants for the arrest of Berg and Koch, and the police spent the night in searching for them. In the morning the men, having heard that a warrant was out for their arrest, gave themselves up at the Rawson-Street Station. They were taken before Justice Morrison during the day; but, in view of the following note from the doctor in attendance upon Raum, they were held without ball until to-day:

This is to certify that I was called on the 11th of May, 1879, to attend John Raum, aged 61 years, who was severely injured, having two scalp wounds, with severe bruises nearly over the whole body. I cannot yet determine whether the injuries will result fatally on account of his age and his weakened condition. He is in great danger.

D. Q. Sweppens, M. D. No. 202 Larrabes street.

A call at Raum's house yesterday afternoon found him in a greatly-improved condition, and he will doubtless recover.

VANDERBILT'S DISCLAIMER.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—William H. Vanderbilt returned to this city from his Western trip Friday evening. He says positively be did not go West to acquire an additional railroad prop-erty, and did not wish to enlarge his control of erty, and did not wish to enlarge his control of railways. Railroads seek him, and he is constantly importuned to take control of Western and other roads, but refuses. He declares he has more trouble in shaking off railroads than in securing them. Concerning the Northwestern, Mr. Vanderbilt says that the roads are now in good hands, and there should be no change. An effort was made last year to turn out the bresent management, but it failed, and he hopes it will fail this year. He expresses great respect for the ability of the Northwestern's President and Vice-President. That he was trying to lease the Chicago & Alton Road Mr. Vanderbilt declares is all ponsense. That road he seems to think is in good hands. Mr. Vanderbilt was thoroughly satisfied with his trip. The West he regards as a beautiful and magnificent country, about which no stories had been exaggerated.

B'NAI B'RITH.

Memphis, Tenn., May 12.—The District Grand Lodge No. 7, 1. O. B. B., was in session to-day. Reports were read showing the condition of the Cleveland Orphisa Asylum, Judub Touro Infirmary, and Widows' Orphisas' Home of New Orleans, which reports were referred to the Committee on Asylums. The Grand Secretary, in his report, gave the total number of deaths in the district in the last year from year low fever at sixty-two. Death benefits amounting is full to \$63,000 on the same had been paid in full. Other business of minor importance

CASUALTIES.

BURNED TO DEATH.
Special Disputch to The Trybuns.
BUFFALO, May 12.—James Moore, boat-builder, was burned to death to-day in a small cottage on the capal bank in this city. Deceased was sickly, and had taken quarters with a man named Dillon, who kept bachelor's hall in the cottage. Last night three men slept in the building. Early this morning the house was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded, and the department was soon playing on it. The flames quickly enwrapped the structure, and two of the men made their cocape, not, howtwo of the men made their cocape, not, however, before they had been badly burned. Moore
was less fortunate. Being blinded with thick
smoke, he was unable to find his way towards
the door. He made appealing cries
for help, but efforts to rescue him proved fruitless, as the flames spread very rapidly, and all
sounds were soon hushed. After the fire was
out his body, burned almost to a criso, was
found within two feet of the door, be having
been on his hands and knees when death overtook him.

LIGHTNING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 12.—About 10 o'clock vesterday morning Newton Poole and John Sturgeon, while walking home from a neighbor's about two miles southeast of Hopkins, Nodaway County, Mo., were struck by light-ning. The former was instantly killed, and the latter severely injured. Poole was almost entirely stripped of his clothing, and his boots were torn from his feet. Deceased was about 35 yearf old, and a widower with a family of small children. His relatives live at Butler-ville, Ind.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 12.—During a thousage storm vesterday afternoon, Mr. Expert.

thunder storm yesterday afternoon, Mr. Egbert Winsor, a young farmer living a few miles north of this city, was struck by lightning and ustantly killed. His clothes were torn in sareds, his hair singed, and his body blackened. A horse on which he rode was killed, while another at his side was knocked down.

FOREST FIRES. PITTSTON, Pa., May 12.-Mountain fires are raging bereabouts, and, unless there is rain speedily, the destruction of property will be enormous. A large amount of lumber and rail-road-ties have already been burned. The powder mills are threatened, and the workmen out fighting the flames.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—This afternoon Dr. T. B. Harvey was operating on Mrs. Belle How ard, a nurse in the City Hospital, for pelvic ab scess. By some means a part of the instrument became disarranged, and, penetrating a vein, admitted air, causing instant death. Deceased was a widow.

DROWNED. Milwaukee, May 12.—Late this after noon a lad named Theodore Woydt, 10 years of age, son of Henry Woydt, of No. 380 Grove street, was drowned while bathing in Menominee River, near Falk's brewery. His body was afterwards recovered.

DIED OF LOCKJAW. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ELGIN, Ill., May 12.—This evening Wilham L. Harvey, who wounded his foot two weeks ago by stepping upon a nail, died of lockjaw. He was about 33 years old, and a carriage-maker by trade.

SEVERE INJURIES. DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.-Col. J. N. Dewey, leading capitalist of this city, fell down a cel ar-way on the street to-day, and was severely njured by the severing of one of the main arteries leading to the brain. His wounds are severe, but not considered dangerous.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 12.—George Sands engineer in the flouring-mills at Orangeville, was caught in the machinery Saturday and literally crushed to pieces. He lingered until noon

CANADA.

Blackguard in Parliament—Barlow—Cat-tle—The Consolidated Bank—Results of a Lumber-Failure—Indian Affairs in the

OTTAWA, May 12.-While the Hon. Mr. Hunt ngton was addressing the House on Saturday Conservative Club of Toronto, who, by some means, was occupying a seat to the right of the Speaker, rose, and, pointing to Mr. Huntington, said, in a loud tone, "There sits the liar, mountebank, cheat, and swindler." The Speakr's attention was directed to the matter, and he ordered McDonell to leave the Chamber. During the evening McDonell had the temerity to again enter the Chamber twice, and on each occasion was requested to withdraw. To-day, on the assembling of Parliament, Mr. Mackenzie called on the Leader of the Government to vindicate the honor of the Honse, arising out of Mr. McDonell using insulting language toward the Hon. Mr. Huntington, and afterwards writing to Huntington a letter in which he repeated, out of the House, what he said in it: "You are a liar, cheat, and swindler." Sir John A. Macdonald promised to take action in the matter at

MONTREAL, May 12.—The rumored purchase by President Barlow, of the Southeastern Railway, of Mr. Baiekow's interest of \$514,000 in the Company for rails supplied, is confirmed. He has also purchased other liabilities, amounting in the aggregate to \$750,000. Over 500 tons of ateel rails have been purchased in England, and will be put down on the main line. Work-trains are employed on both ends of the road, laying new ties, 60,000 of which will probably be laid this season. This road will thus form, with its connections, an independent line to Boston.

The Captain of the steamship City of London, from this port. Saturday for England, western don, from this port Saturday for Eugland, was refused a certificate for his cargo of cattle, on

account of overcrowding.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The bill presented by Sir Francis Hincks, providing for the reorganization of the Consolidated Bank, was discussed before the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce. It appears from the statements made that the affairs of the Bank are in a much more satisfactory posi-tion than the public have been led to suppose. The loss to the Bank amounts to nearly \$500,000, and the Directors are of opinion that, by reducing the stock by that amount, and further by setting aside \$750,000 as a rest and con-tingent fund, the Bank will be able to continue business on a perfectly firm basis. The Sub-Committee thought that a considerable further reduction—a reduction of 50 per cent—would not be prejudicial to the interests of the insti-untion.

not be prejudicial to the interests of the institution.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

QUEBRC, May 12.—Quebec detectives have been notified to be on the alert for two forgers giving the names of C. A. Fonda and James Benton, who lately went through the Bank of England to the extent of £5,750 by forgery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

MONTREAL, May 12.—In the year 1875, Messrs. Hall & Co., lumber-merchants, failed, showing a deficit of \$1,500,000. Previous to this, Mr. Peter McLaren, lumber-werchant, of Perth, had sold to the firm lumber valued at \$35,029. Hall & Co. applied for their discharge from bankruptey; but McLaren contested it, and the case is still in the courts. Lately, Mr. Lewis A. Hall engaged in the lumber business in New York, and on the 29th of April last auctioned his household-goods here, and prepared to leave for the scene of his new field of labor. He was prevented, however, by McLaren, who had him arrested on a capias for \$35,029. Mr. Hall gave bail.

leged damages by false arrest, says that the suit is arainst the Hon. J. L. Beaudry as Justice of the Peace and Magistrate, and that the Corporation have nothing to do with it.

The St. James Street Methodist Church authorities have granted the use of the church for a grand church-parade on the 25th inst. The Rev. Henry Ward Betcher will occupy the publit. Pews have been reserved for the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess of Louise, and the centre of the church for the accommodation of the Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

Tokonto, May 12.—Eighty recruits who have recently joined the Northwest Mounted Police are now being drilled, under Capt. Crozier, at the new fort here. The men have been supplied with kits in Toronto, and their outfit is so far complete that it is expected they will start for the Northwest by Wednesday noxt. Col. Mc. Leod is here looking after the men. He says the Sioux Indians—350 lodges—under Iron-Pipe are at the Sand Hills, about eighty miles northeast of Cypress Hills, and Sitting Bull, with five lodges, is at the east end of the Cypress Hills. Black-Moon, who is a great Chief, is with Iron-Pipe. It is estimated that there are pow 500 lodges of Indians on Canadian territory. There is a large berd of bulfaloes at Sand Lake, and it is supposed that this is the reason why the Sioux have come North. A number of Big Bear's men, who are non-treaty Cree Indians, have been apprehended and punished for depredations. The Government have made arrangements to supply the Indians with food at Fort McLeod. Cypress Hill, and Qu'Appelle; and have already distributed provisions among the Blackfeet in order to enable them to proceed to where buffaloes are. It is proposed this year to start a farm of 900 acres within twenty-five miles of Fort McLeod. The Government intend to send up practical farmers to teach the Indians agriculture in order that, when the buffalo disappear, they may be able to live. It is proposed to send a man up to the Northwest well versed in Indian questio

the jailer.

Picrou, Ont., May 12.—Five large buildings, including the Empire Hotel and Allison's Training-Stables, containing seven valuable race-horses, burned this morning. Loss, \$50,000.

CROP PROSPECTS. KANSAS.

NICKERSON, Kas., May 12.-Nickerson was whitened the ground an hour after the fall.

Forward wheat injured: Later wheat not perceptibly so. The storm extended north and south thirty miles and east and west fifty to

south thirty miles and east and west fifty to sixty miles. Wheat will probably yield half a crop in this county. Spring favorable, with abundance of rainfall.

The landscape is dotted with the "locomotive" homes of the "coming millions." Young men with energy enough to "hew out a name," and old men whose "star of fortune" has gone down, are on their way West to raise it again with the lever of hoped-tor better days. We have never before known such a tide of immigration as is pouring in from the East this spring to tame our wild prairies and send its answer back through the products of our soil. ILLINOIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., May 12.—The apple crop of this ounty bids fair to be very small this season wing to the severe cold weather of late. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
South Elgin, Ili., May 12.—A welcome and

refreshing shower visited this section vesterday It came just in time to give a quick start to the corn, which is now nearly all planted. Everything else, also, badly needed rain, and nuch more of it would be joyously welcomed. much more of it would be joyously welcomed. On account of the past dry and cool weather, crops are hardly as far advanced at present as they usually are at this season of the year. The weather is warm now, though, and the prospects for good crops begin to look more favorable. We still need occasional showers, however, to assure a bountiful harvest. Potstoes are scarce and high at present; they sell quite readily at \$1 and \$1.10 per bushel. The prospect at present for a good fruit-crop is quite favorable.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 12.—The storm of Saturday night was quite severe. Many re of damage by lightning and winds to stock and buildings were received to-day from Southern Minnesota and Northwest Wisconsin. Nothin very serious, however. The rain-fall was very heavy, and to-day farmers and lumbermen are jubilant. The most flattering crop prospects are now reported from all directions.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Is., May 12.—This afternoon the first heavy rain-storm visited this section. The crops were almost despaired of from continued drought. The farmers are now rejoicing, confident of large returns. The rain was accompanied by a heavy fall of bail, which it is thought will hurt the hoppers.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

George W. Childs on the Position of the General's Friends—A Few Popular Errors Corrected.

Corrected.

Correspondence New York Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—Your correspondent called upon Mr. George W. Childs to-day to learn if there was any truth in the report that he is advising Gen. Grant against oing once more into the Presidential contest. Mr. Childs expressed considerable surprise that uch an impression should have got abroad. such an impression should have got abroad. He stated emphatically that he has never advised Gen. Grant upon the subject. Furthermore, he authorized me to say that the General has never mentioned the matter, either in conversation or in his letters, to his nearest personal friends. Neither Mr. Childs, Mr. Fish, Mr. Borie, nor Mr. Drexel and friends who may be considered as close to -all friends who may be considered as close to him as any one-have ever been consulted by Gen. Grant as to whether or not he should permit the use of his name as a candidate. None of these gentlemen have, so far as Mr. Childs knew, ever ventured to offer their opinion to the General upon the Presidency. Mr. Drexel

knew, ever ventured to offer their opinion to the General upon the Presidency. Mr. Drexel was several months in France with Gen. Grant, but this matter was never talked of, and in his frequent letters to Mr. Childs the same avoidance is observable.

Mr. Childs was sorry to see that some one has circulated the story that Gen. Grant's personal friends are fostering and encouraging this movement for his nomination. This is not only untrue, but it is so far removed from the truth that the reverse of the statement would be nearer correct. Gen. Grant's intimate friends are opposed to his accepting the Presidency unless it is forced unon him. Mr. Borie has been from the first decidedly in opposition to his taking office again, and Mr. Childs himself only favors the movement because it, seems to be the spontaneous demand of the country. As far as Gen. Grant himself is concerned, Mr. Childs knows that be neither desires nor seeks the nomination. The General, just before he went abroad, expressed his satisfaction at being relieved from the responsibilities of office and his determination to remain in private life. He said that he felt as happy as a boy out of school, and that eight years of military power and eight years of civil authority had been quite enough for him. Mr. Childs is sure that the General prefers not to be a candidate. If he coments to accept, it will be because the Republican party demands it. All over the country the movement in this direction is growing stronger, and if Gen. Grant is persuaded to receive the nomination, of course his friends will help to elect him; but at present, it should be understood, they know that his acceptance of office would be at the scriffice of personal comfort.

office would be at the sacrifice of perso office would be at the sacrifice of personal comfort.

Speaking of the avowals of Messrs. Blaine, Conkling, and others for Grant, Mr. Childs said that Fresident Hayes, in expressing his wishes for Grant as his successor, had made a good point in calling attention to the fact that the objections to Grant as a third-term candidate would not apply in 1880, breause, having left office and the control of Federal patronage, he was like any other new man, and on the same footing. Therefore, Mr. Childs said, the Herald, which opposed the third-term movement, could conscientiously support Gen. Grant next year if he is nominated. The story that Mr. Childs is organizing excursion parties to go to San Francisco to receive the General is also untrue. If such enterprises are organized they are probably speculations of the railroad companies. Mr. Childs has received many letters of inquiry about this overland trip, and he wishes it understood that he has nothing to do

RELIGIOUS. ANNIVERSARY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., May 12.—The anniversary the Bible Society of this city and county can off last evening in the spacious Methodist Epi off last evening in the spacious Methodist Episcopal Chuech, under most favorable auspices. The weather was delightful, and the assembly large and animated. Nearly all the churches of the city suspended their usual services to unite in this meeting. Reports were brought in from eleven auxiliaries, and officers and Directors elected for the ensuing year. J. R. Gozin, Esq., of this city, presided, and a select choir entertained the audience with choice music. The speakers were the Rey. W. H. Moore, of St. John's Episcopal Church of this city, and the Rev. T. C. Hartshorn, of Poutlac, III.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS. ATLANTA, May 12.—Four thousand dollars were collected in the Southern Baptist Convention to-day for the Theological Seminary a Louisville, Ky. The Convention instructed the Home Mission Board to commence a manual labor school among the Creeks in the Indian Territory by October, and approved the appoint-ment of the Rev. G. B. Hartwell as missionary among the Chinese in California.

ADVENTISTS. Special Dispatch to The Trionne.

MADISON, May 12.—The Seventh-Day Adven tists of Wisconsin will hold an annual camp-meeting in Rodermund's Woods on Fourth Lake, June 11 to 16 inclusive.

A WORDY WARFARE.

tenewal of Hostilities Between Judge Harrington and Maj. Gordon—Pouring Fright-ful Brondsides of Words into Each Other. Dispatch to Cincinnati Gasette.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—Unable to find a ourchaser in Indianapolis or Cincinnati for his distory of the Harringtons, Maj. Gordon has

felt called upon to publish the following card. which appeared in last night's News:

Indianarolis, May 10, 1879.—I promised Mr. Harrington, in the only note I have written him touching the anonymous fing I made in my speech for Mr. Tate, and which Mr. Harrington took np as somehow applicable to his wife and himself, that I would "investigate all and do right, for I would not stand to a wrong." He dealed me the time to investigate, and, like a butcher who feared his meat would spoil before he got it to market, promptly dumped his whole load, through the News, upon the public, denouncing me as "liar," "slanderer," "coward." and "nuisance," with more of the same sort ad nauseum. Before doing so he had thrust his wife into the controversy, like a bale of cotton, between my guns and himself; and, with the help of the press, has-since succeeded in making many believe that my attack was upon his wife, when he only was my game, and I had no thought or intention of assailing a woman.

I will now say that I have investigated all, as far as time and means have allowed; and I still utterly refuse to retract a syllable of what I said in my speech for Tate, because I still believe it to be true, and am prépared to prove it. I say more, laimed in Jefterson County, Ind., through the press and in public speeches; and I am prepared to prove it.

I am responsible, therefore, for the utterances which appeared in last night's News:

press and in public speeches; and I am prepared to prove it.

I am responsible, therefore, for the utterances of my lips in the matter in hand, in every place and way that one civilized, law-abiding man ought to be responsible to another; and, if anything could have provoked me to abandon an old and righteous resolution, not to be responsible on a lower platform, it would be the nudging of the press in that direction, but the course of Mr. Harrington has put such a responsibility out of the question in any case. I do not know what he means by pushing "things to extremes," or by declaring that "consequences must rest upon myself." The phrases are ambiguous, as that in the Journal that "he makes no threats:" but I do know that I believe in the right of self-defense against attack, whether heralded by threats openly made, or concealed under insinuations and innuendoes, and, if not unfortunate, will use the right in a proper case and way. At will use the right in a proper case and way. the same time I will not, at my time of l

put any man upon his self-defense; no, not even a dog. Mr. Hurrington is safe, therefore. J. W. Gordon. To this Judge Harrington makes the following reply through the medium of a Sentinel re-

The card is dated the 10th inst., but in my opinion Gordon wrote it before he had recovered from the effects of his broken debauch of the 9th, when he was full of whisky ceurage. I am also of the opinion, judging from his card, that my denunciations of Maj. Gordon, quoted by him, were entirely time. I can enter into no correspondence with him, since I have placed him beyond the pale of honorable manbood by my last communication, addressed to him and published over my signature in the News. I can no longer regard him as a gentleman, and I think the card to-day is the best evidence one could wish of his pusillanimity and

cowardice.

In discussing the matter further with the reporter, the Judge said that so far as the Major's remark being "an anonymous fling," he, Harrington, had it from one who heard Gordon as he left the court-room after making the speech say it referred to him. "By his pusillanimous course," said the Judge, "Gordon has lowered himself in my estimation 10,000 times more since the affair in the court-room than he would have done had he met me like a man. I have never been able to meet him face to face since that time. If he sees me on one side of the street he invariably crosses over, seemingly I have never been able to meet him face to face since that time. If he sees me on one side of the street he invariably crosses over, seemingly to avoid me. In passing my office he usually manages to walk upon the street side of somebody, and looks over his shoulder in my direction. He need not have feared an attack from me after my last card in the News. If he could afford to let the matter drop there I could."

Referring to Gordon's charges, the Judge said he had nothing to fear if the truth were told. The divorce from his irts wife was obtained two years after their first separation, being granted by Judge Downey, late of the Supreme Bench, in 1856, on the ground of adultery. In the following year his wife filed a similar suit for divorce in Cataraugus County, New York, and his own mother was the only witness examined, who testified that her son was living at Madison, Ind., with his present wife; that they had been married over a year, and that she was present at the wedding. By the laws of New York, Judge Harrington had been notified to appear and defend an action against him for divorce. He had not done this because he knew nothing of the pending of the suit. A decree by default was entered against him, the charge being for adultery committed with a lady to whom he had been legally married over a year. Unfil since the difficulty with Gordon came up Judge Harrington never told his present wife of his former marriage.

Judge Harrington said further that he himself told Gordon this whole story twelve years ago at Versailles, the Major at that time being his thosom friend. He says he has received letters from people in different States from Wisconsin to Maryland censuring Gordon in the severest terms for his conduct in this matter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LAPAYETTE, Ind., May 12.-Jeff Godman,

employe of Godman & Pancras, committed suicide early this evening, by taking poison. His wife was buried one week ago last Sunday. He leaves six children, the eldest about 19 years old. TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

GALVESTON, May 12.-The News' Austin special says that the Governor to-day issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra

The father of Charlie Ross, who passed through this city on Sunday night, en route to North Carolina, has turned up in Caldwell Country, in that State. It was not known when County, in that State. It was not known when he was in this city what Mr. Ross' mission to the South was for. But it is now ascertained that he received a dispatch from a party in Caldwell giving the description of a child found there who was believed to be the veritable long lost Charlie. So accurately did this description correspond with that of the missing boy that Mr. Ross felt justified in visiting North Carolina and satisfying himself. He left Philadelphia on Saturday in company with his brother-in-law and they are in Caldwell County, and have doubtless satisfied themselves of the truth of the report that the kidnapped child was in that section. The day that Mr. Ross received the dispatch from the North Carolina party was the eighth anniversary of the day on which Charley was carried off by the two strange men.

Risking Eternal Torture.

Mrs. Bly, of Memphis, long ago made up her mind that hie was undesirable, and was only restrained from suicide by fear of future punishment. She consulted with several clergymen, all of whom told har that the self-murderer, if mentally sound, would surely be made to suffer throughout eternity. The recent discussion of the doctrine of eternal torture, however, convinced her that there was a wide difference of opinion among orthodox ministers, and a few days ago, after writing out her opinion that the penalty of her sin would be no more than a brief period of suffering, she took a fatal dose of arcente.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

New York, May 7.—Some time ago I was very much put out by a telegram dated from a foreign capital. It looked important on the face of it, but its telegraphic brevity was puz-zling, and while it excited curiosity, it did not atisfy it. I waited anxiously for the mail, but at the end of a few days I forgot about the matter, and, like the Schleswig-Holstein ques-tion, the "man who knew all about it" had let oblivion hold sway. A great many such indigestible items have come across most readers. I finally made a resolution to carry home a few foreign papers, and try and keep up with con-temporaneous history beyond the Atlantic. At to have many a good "old read,"—a "square' literary meal; and should the readers of you journal have no objection, I will try and conlense some of my readings on the Liebig-es

The German papers are as dingy as ever, and

sence plan.

really are not very amusing just now. Protection and tariffs are all the rage; not that people are in love with political economy, but son see a refuge in protection from grinding misery while others, and perhaps not the less clear while others, and perhaps not the less clear-sighted, view the tariff as a sure means to make bad worse. In the meantime, persons who never knew want are recipients of charity. En-gineers and machine-makers are especially suf-fering, just as draughtsmen are in England. The civil engineers employed by the railway companies, who used to receive 255 marks per month, now receive three marks and a half percompanies, who used to receive 225 marks per month, now receive three marks and a half per day. The best architects, who drew 18 marks, now receive two marks a day. The completion of the few railway lines now in course of construction will leave another batch of these gentlemen without occupation. It would therefore appear to be anything but a propitious time to tax bread and meat. It may be true that the imports of cereals into the German Empire were last year 22,452,248 centures, and that a contrary state of things existed some years ago, but no notice is taken of the immense increase in the population of Germany. The years ago, but no notice is taken of the immense increase in the population of Germany. The civic authorities have protested against any increase of taxes on alimentary substances. But the arguments put forward in the rough copy of the tariff are such as will have weight with the agriculturists. Thousands of farms have to be given up, because the farmers can no longer contend with wheat and corn from Roumania, Russia, Hungary,—and especially America is pointed to as making stupendous preparations for the coming campaign. The consequence is, that the land is becoming poorer, because the tillers are less prosperous. The country should, on the contrary, produce enough of wheat and other cereals, and it is sought to be proved that the municipal taxes on wheat have not seriously raised the price of bread. But why should there be a duty on meat? Of course, we are told that raised the price of bread. But why should there be a duty on meat? Of course, we are told that it makes little difference to the poor man, as be seldom or never eats any. But here a German Professor—Dr. Lamble—comes out with a new book with a decidedly new title, "Depecoration." This depecoration is the latest evil which threatens some of the European countries. It means that there is a decrease in the number of cattle, and to prove that such is the fact the author has collected statistics from seventeen of the European States. He finds that the increase in population in the States between their last two census has been 18,000,000. The decrease in the number of horn cattle in eleven States has been 5,200,000 (in France alone 2,700,000), and though there has been an increase in six States been 5,200,000 (in France alone 2,700,000), and though there has been an increase in six States (Russia 1,810,000 head), yet there is a net loss of 2,600,000 head. Sheep show a similar falling off in numbers,—there being a decrease in eleven ceuntries of 15,000,000, while the increase in six others is only 8,300,000, leaving a net loss of 6,700,000. Swine fall off of 3,100,000. Horses increase,—Russia alone 900,000; and our friends, the goats, are 400,000 stronger.

Now that Moore's centennial is so near at hand the Germans seem to take a great interest in the matter, which is easily explained when we recollect the fine translations of the poet which Freillgrath and Kurz haye given their countrymen. Here are a faw lines of a translation by the latter of the well-known melody, "Oft in der stillen Nacht,"

Oft in der stillen Nacht, Eh' schlummer band die glieder Bringt vor'ger tage pracht, Ein suess Erinnern wieder. ound and sense are almost identical with the Sound and sense are almost identical with the original. Many a German poet too is interred to the strains of "Stumm schlaeft der Saenger." It has been lately computed that there are at the least 1,000,000 more females than males in Great Britain, but it would seem from a case which has just been concluded in a Vienna court of justice that the number of unprotected females in that city must be alarmingly large. The defendant was a little, ugly old man of the more than romantic age of 58. The evidence more than promanue age on So. Intervenue, and more than processed of letters,—several thousand in all,—from eght hundred ladies, all of whom, it seemed, aspired to be alliterary gealeman, and to be engaged in collecting materials for a novel or satire. A similar excuse was given a few years ago by a rascal of the same kideny in New York. He really was a "martimonial swindler" and had already undergone three imprisonments,—one of five, one of three years, and one of six months. He advertised, and fast and thick same the answers. An ordinary man would have been confused, but not so with Herr Kleinert. He classified his extensive correspondence into two categories. In one of these he placed all epities from ladies who "to so with word acknowledged themselves," sentimental. All such he simply marked "Not to be answered," or "To be filed." The second division included letters from ladies who "to ossessed beautifully furnished rooms," or had "some small savings," or a "sufficiency of income." These were registered in a book, and ware to be "answered in a friendly spirit." Some of the letters were marked to be answered very friendly and in elaborate style." Two rooms had to be curaged, and the basiness was fast assuming extraordinary proportions when Kleinert was arrested. S.—of the fact ones a state assuming extraordinary proportions when Kleinert was arrested. S.—of the fact ones of appead of the contract of the same of the letters were innovations on that most drarily uniform of all styles,—the amatory. One damael of uncertain age began her letter with the declaration that "she wanted a husband to whom she could cling like the vine to the vine-stock." The marrimonial adventure answered this in a similar strain, and carried out the parallel metaphors with great ingenuity. His remarks on letters where no more than the second cling like the vine to the vine-stock." The matrimonial adventure and shall have been been declaration that self is hardly novel. Two men lately traveled on foot to Stauffenberg to the incident i

FACTS, FASHIONS, AND FUN.

Bourse. The whole drift of news from France does not seem to support M. Chotteau's solemn promises. French trade is undoubtedly improving somewhat, and really had it not been for the bad havest in France our exports to that country would be insignificant. The French sold during the last twelve months manufactured goods to the amount of \$81,000,000; they purchased manufactured goods to the amount of \$21,600,000, and yet they are crying out for protection! The farmers are in about the same position as the English and German, but they will hardly be able to have any taxes imposed on carcals. The annual meeting of the National Agricultural Society was held in Paris April 22, and the Minister of Agriculture presided, and fully admitted the precarious position of agriculture, but thought that much might be done to increase the fertility of the soil.

The religious question is also giving the

and the Minister of Agriculture presided, and fully admitted the precarious position of agriculture, but thought that much might be done to increase the fertility of the soil.

The religious question is also giving the French some trouble, for it is proposed in the forthcoming budget to economize \$34,000 per annum on the salaries of Archbishops and Bishops. The Archbishop of Paris receives \$10,000, and that of Algiers \$6,000 per annum. The Concordat gave the Bishops \$2,000 and the Archbishops \$3,000 per annum, but those sums have been exceeded. Then there are various other expenses, and the installation of a Cardinal costs \$9,000 and of an Archbishops \$2,000. Still, though there is grumbling, religion has gained since the Commune, and might more, if it keeps out of politics.

The voung criminal of the period seems to have peculiarly feroclous instincts. He may be the "larrikin" of Sydney, the "hoodlum" of San Francisco, the "gang" boy of New York, or the voriou of Paris, he is marked by the same traits. The French young blackguard can take a commanding position among the fraternity. Some villatinous murders have been committed in France by young men of from 16 to 20 years of age. The latest occurred at Montreuil, near Paris. In a lone district stood a small cabard, kept by a woman named Bazengeaud. She, though a married woman, does not appear to have had an envisible reputation, but the house was useful for some miners in the neighborhood to take their meals in, and was tolerated by the authorities. The woman was found one afternoon lying dead in the back parlor of the inn. She had received eleven mortal wounds. The jugular vein was cut, the brain was mashed in, there were several stabs in the heart, and in the liver and abdomen. In fact, a regular butchery. By great activity, and eliminating all the visitors who could clear themselves, the police succeeded in killing the Frenchmen at said and looked at him very fixedly: "How did you do the folic Agent took the youngest aside and looked at him very fixedly: "Ho use where they were was at once pour

house where they were was at once poniarded, and workmen in the neighborhood, going to his assistance, met his fate. As this is not the first blood on their hands, the people are demanding their banishment. Italians are spreading over Europe,—they are in fact the European Chinese,—but not quite so mild.

The fashion, it would appear, is again in favor of black dresses for ladies, and as nothing "sets off" a blonde so well as a satin dress of sombre color, they at least may rejoice. Nothing but flowers are allowed. The caprice shawl is the the latest novelty,—long and narrow, it is thrown across the breast. Bottlines have laces which gather in a rosette, and are drawn in a sloping direction.

A PLEA FOR PRINCESS BEATRICE. Only of the youngest daughter of the Royal house has nothing been known by, has scarcely a glimpse been permitted to, the great mass of the population of the Kingdom. Her Royal Highness is now just 22 years of age, having seen born on the 14th of April, 1857. Yet, except that she exists, that she is at the present noment said to be sojourning with her Royal mother by the side of an Italian lake, that in a few days' time she will return thence as mysout the length and breadth of Mudfog, who car be said to know anything! A modern divine once wrote a book entitled "Historic Doubts About Napoleon Bonaparte;" who shall say that there is not material for a similar treatise, having for its subject the youngest Princess of the reigning family? As to the manner in which, two or three weeks since, the journey of her Royal Highness from the capital to the picturesque place of her present sojourn was accomplished, it contains all the elements of enigmatic romance. The deserted dockyards into which she was taken, the empty railway-stations where she was compelled to wait, the elaborate precautions that, while she was en route, no common eye should gaze upon her—these things will long live in the minds of those who have read the record of that most strange pilgrimage. Of the outer world she can only have such ideas as might be gained of the humors of the ponulace by one who should contemplate a crowd in the street from a drawing-room window hermetically sealed in Piccadilly. If ever she is beheld in the metropolis it is only when, half concealed in the recesses of a carriare, she drives from a palace to a railway terminus. Garden parties, fetes, balls—these things know her not, and, save for the expedition to the romantic lakeland on the frontiers of an interesting country, where she still lingers, she has seldom or never quitted the shadow of the Royal residences in Mudfog and its northern dependency. The larger portion of her time is spent at Machaggis Castle, where the chief occupation is the piling of stones on a memorial cairn, and the main amusement consists of endless drives to metancholy lochs and waterfalls set in the midst of wild wastes of purple heather. Some pastimes, indeed, in this savage region there are. At intervals wild men in uncouth dress perform grotesque processions by torchlight, or with many howls and much music full of hideous dissonances barbarous retainers celebrate the wardances of their country under the Presidency of the Macburntumber, the favorite vassal of the Queen-mother. Even at those periods of the year when the Country under the Presidency of the Sarden and monotonous routine to a Princess in the full flush of womanhood.

The society, too, is as uninteresting as the career. It is eminently respectable, eminently decrease but it leaks a unity and it wants liffe to the picturesque place of her present sojourn was accomplished, it contains all the elements

life. From Roundtowers to Yachtland, and from Yachtland back to Roundtowers must be a dull and monotonous routine to a Princess in the full flush of womanhood.

The society, too, is as uninteresting as the career. It is eminently respectable, eminently decorous, but it lacks variety and it wants life. The ladics in-waiting are all that the matrons attached to the sovereign, who is a model of monarchs and of women, ought to be. The equeries have, partly from native strength of constitution, partly from much experience, an enormous power of supporting fatigue on horseback, but do not show many signs of much flexibility of mind or the possession of a large store of mother-wit. Occasionally this staid circle receives expansion rather than relief by the addition to it of a few Tenton Princes, who prove themselves more stiff and starchy than ever, as if in honor of the event. What, it may be asked, is the object of thus educating a Princess in the traditions and the atmosphere of duliness? Is this really the life which it is desirable or rational that a young woman 22 years of age should be doomed to lead? What is to be gained by it? Is it good for the Princess herself, or for the popularity of royalty? If the health of her Royal Highness prevents her from taking that part in the life of the nation which would be acceptable, why should not all Mudfog be informed of the melancholy fact? If that is happily a gratuitous hypothesis, why should the Princess remain persistently invisible to those who would rejoice in her presence? In addition to this there are the inclinations and interests of her Royal Highness herself to be considered. Is there any sufficient reason why she should be debarred from participating in the amusements proper to her size, her station, her sex? In virtue of what inexorable decree of fate is her young life to be one unbroker round of solemn sombre dullness. In the nature of things exile from the land of her birth, with all the unutterably depressing circumstances which follow in its train, will c

flowers on the plains of Enna. But meanwhile the youngest Princess in the kingdom of Mud-fog is not gathering flowers, and it would really seem only fair, as well as politic, that she should be permitted a brief interval of natural happiness before the opportunity of it has gone

FRANCIS JOSEPH AND HIS WIFE. Of the Empress of Austria in her girl contemporary wrote: "This Princess of Bara-ria was the fairest woman of all upon whom God could look as the work of his hands, blessed and found good. Never had longer or more beautiful locks of dark chestnut framed a more and found good. Never had longer or more beautiful locks of dark chestnut framed a more luminous ince. She had the profound dark eyes of all the daughters of her house, famed for their beauty and their energy." Ischi is her favorite residence, as it is her husband's. She has never taken the slightest part in politics, unlike the ex-Empress Eugenie. but, in her own words, has "divided their world with the Emperor,—one taking Austria-Hungary and one the family." At Ischl her favorite amusments are riding and driving. The Emperor delights in shooting and early rambles in the forests. He is a hard and systematic worker, up at 5 or 6, and after a cup of colfee and a walk, devoting himself to books and dispatches fill breakfast time. And breakfasting en famille,—in the open sir if the weather permits,—work is resumed till early dinner hour, about 4 o'clock, when social duties claim him till early beddime. He may be said while at Vienna to go to bed as the fashionables get partly awake, and rise as they are going to bed. He lives very plainly, affects in his leisure a well-worn military cap and a shooting jacket long past its 'first gloss, and is an inveterate smoker of good cigars. His rooms have almost a Spartan appearance, with piain matting on the floors, and simple black walnut furniture; the Empress' apartments, on the other hand, are simply dazzling and bewildering in their tasteful magnificence. At 49 the Emperor does not look more than 40. He is tall, soare, and of soldierly bearing, with light hair cropped close and turning an iron-gray, and military mustache and whiskers, small and quick eye of alight hue, and the Hapsburg features rather more pronounced than they were is his youth.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then, by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Cometa." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents. PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

Post-Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1879. Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States. upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Illinois, from October I. 1879, to June 30, 1883. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to

master-General. D. M. KEY,

Postmaster-General. PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-

the Second Assistant Post-

WAR DEPARTMENT,

QUATERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

QUATERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Scaled proposals, in triplicate, are hereby invited for

turnishing ideadstones for Soldiers' Graves, in private,

village, and city cometeries, as provided by the law ap
proved February 3, 1879, of which the following is an

village, and city cometeries, as provided by the law approved February 3, 1878, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretary of War ishereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Yolunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cometeries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Minitary Cemeteries.

The total number to be furnished it estimated at 17, cot. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be find on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C. Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be all blds should be accompanied by good and sufficient maranty, and none will be considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the specifications.

Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to be endestrigued, at whose whose office they will be opened in the presence of bldders on Monday, June 18, 1273, commencing at 11 o'clocks, m.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTTERS MILITARY

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CRIEF AND DEPOT QUARTERSASTER,
Sealed proposals, in citiogo, Il., March 22, 1878.

Southern Iswa or Northern Missouri) for the Department of the Plates, to be delivered at Search 1879.

Sealed proposals will be inspected by a Board of the Missouri, to be delivered at Leavenworth, Delivery must commence May 25 and be completed June 5, 1878. The animals will be inspected by a Board of Officers at each of the places of sellvery, and must conform to the following specifications: To be geldings of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well-broken to the saddle, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, not less than (5) are nor more than Cavarry Search old, and suitable in every respect for Blank forms of proposals can be obtained at the Quartermaster's Offices at Omaha, Leavenworth, St. Faul, St. Louis, Louisville, and in this city.

The envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Cavairy Horses."

ELECTRIC BESLIES.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

DR. CHEEVER'S and used entirely for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs from whatever cause, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this instrument. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Storllity, in fact any trouble of these organs are cured. Do not confound this with Ricetric Beils are cured to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the ONE specified purpose. For circulars, giving full explanations, address Dr. J. KARR, or CHREVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington-at., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Abram French & Co., of Boston, and William O. Chapman, of Chicago, is dissolved by limitation.

ABRAM FRENCH & CO., WM. O. CHAPMAN.

The undersigned have this day formed a coparineship under the name of French, Potter & Wilson, and
will continue the Crockery. China, and Glassware
business at the old stand, corner of Wabsh-av. and
WM. A. FRENCH,
E. A. POTTER,
W. H. WILSON,
B. FREECE.

THE COL The Mayor S Long-Expec

T. T. Gurney for Con Waller for Pu

One Is Confirmed Referred to The Michigan Avenu

nance Fails to F The Council held a n at evening, Mayor Harri present except Elszo Corporation Counsel Ad. It is for \$5,000, and the s

udy, F. H. Winston, a was approved. was approved.
COMPTROLLER
The Comptroller sent
March. It made the folio
referred:
Amount of money actualt
Treasury at close of boo
1879. 1879.... ass warrants drawn and p

Special assessments.
CRy-Hall Fund. old according to the special property of t General Sinking Fund... River Improvement and Si Sewerage-Sinking Fund... School-Sinking Fund...

Bewerage-Sinking Fund.
School-Binking Fund.
General Fund, old account
General Inde.
Herrica, 1873.
General Inde.
Herrica, 1874.
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Forfeitures, 1873 and 1874
Forfeitures, 1873.
General Fund, 1876.
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General Fund, 1877.
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Fire Department, 1877.
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Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1878.
General Fund, 1878.
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Severage-Tax Fund, 1878.
Public-Library Fund, 1878.
Public-Library Fund, 1878.
Contingent Fund, 1878.
Contingent Fund, 1878.
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Fire-Department Fund, 1879.
Sewerage Fund, 1879.
Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1879.
Department of Public Work
tion Fund, 1879.
Police Fund, 1879.
Public-Library Fund, 1879.

propriations for the cura month of March, 1879, neral Fund, 1879.....

Amount of warrants outstan 31, 1879, payable on dema Payable from taxes of 1878, lected

It was placed on file. A communication was County Board asking for a Council Committee on Creference to dieting prison Aid. Throop said the co \$80,000, and the matter on The document was refer on Bridewell.

The Gas-Inspector of the last quarter, from that the test burners in the Division burned on the bour, and those in the We under a pressure of two in ber of lamps in the diwhich 5,482 are in the We the South, and 2,183 in the was placed on file.

A communication the Mayor and Compt thority to purchase a schetcenth street, between Throop street, for \$4,500, the Committee on School THE MAYON'S B.

Communications were Mayor, making nominatasking for their conflictation of Aid. Cullerton. Inspector of thouse Ledin Mills. Confirme Lawler. DIETING COUNT

Lafin Mills. Confirme
Lawier.
Police Magistrate, V
Walsh.
Ald. Lawier moved to
Aln. McCaffrey moved
mittee on Police.
Ald. Lawier hooed the
draw that, but, as McCa
ler moved that the rules
The motion was lost,—
thirds being required,—
Yeag—Tuley. Sanders, M
McAnley, Altpater, McN
Peevey, Swift, Rawieigh,
enz, Meyer, Meier, Barre
Agus—Dixon, Ballard,
ton, Purcell, Smyth, McN
Thompson, Waldo, McCa
So the nomination was
Police.

Waller.

Aid. McCaffrey moved Committee on Streets at Ald. Rawleigh wanted The one suggested was Aid. McCaffrey said he motion if assured that M and competent man. Hen the North Side twent were heard of him.

Aid. Turner remarked the motion if it was with Aid. Turner remarked the motion if it was with Aid. Turner moved that ferred to the Committee Aid. McCaffrey hoped course, and was about to The Chair decided the bate.

bate.

The motion of Tuley, yess, 5—Tuley, Phelps, hays, 28.

The Chairman desired the question on the other stoner Unesbrough's ratin and accepted, and sioner.

The motion, however, 24; hays, 9.—Ballard, P. Cullerton, Swift, Rawles Ald. Cullerton moved tee be instructed to reposome squabbling grew.

Some squabbling grew
Aid. Throop said they
act at once, and he move
for reference.
But the motion was lo
as follows:
Foss—Tuley, Ballard,
Granals, Cullerton, Aites

ria-Hungary and one her favorite amuse-iving. The Emperor early rambles in the

ontractors.

ffice Department D. C., May 10, 1879. be received Office of this til 3 p. m. of or carrying the Inited States. s, and accorddule of arrival specified by

t, in the State m October I. 30, 1883. , with scheds and departns to bidders. contracts and other necesn, will be fur-

application to ssistant Post-M. KEY, ter-General.

FOR HEAD

RS' GRAVES.

VAR DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D.C., March St., 1870.

te, are hereby invited for diers' craves, in private, a provided by the law apprich the following is an rhich the following is an sar ishereby authorized to res of soldiers who served truy of the United States on, and who have been elisy cometeries, in the relay cometeries, in the he law of March 3, 1872, Mintary Comoteries, in the distribution of the sandard and blank forms of proton in person or by letter 3, M. U. S. A., in charge that on, D. G. so be furnished can be ied by good and sufficient considered, except for rades named in the speci-

in sealed in the special stones, "and addressed to hose office they will be ers on Monday, June 18, ka. m. War. sster-General, U. S. A. RS MILITARY ASSOURI, Dr. QUARTERNATER,)

Lin., March 22, 1878.

Lin., March 24, 1878.

Lin., March 26, 1878.

Lis., March 26,

na be obtained at the haha. Leavenworth, St. d in this city. possels should be mark-pract. "ITUS INGALLS. Chief Quartermaster. BELTS.

REGENERATOR.

VER'S

tor is made expressly
f derangements of the
ray debility of the
shatever cause, the
sh GES.

TION. M FRENCH & CO., CHAPMAN. TO SEE RSHIP.

formed a copartners, Potter & Wilson, and Alina, and Glassware of Wahanhaw, and WM. A. FRENCE, E. A. POTTER, W. H. WILSON, A. B. FRENCE.

THE COUNCIL.

The Mayor Sends in His Long-Expected Nominations.

T. T. Gurney for Comptroller and C. S. Waller for Public Works Commissioner.

One Is Confirmed and the Other Referred to a Com-

The Michigan Avenue Boulevard Ordinance Fails to Pass-Socialist

Corporation Counsel Adams sent in his bond.
Its for \$5,000, and the sureties are William C.
Judy, F. H. Winston, and D. K. Pearsons. It COMPTROLLER'S REPORT. intellian Labit

Comptroller sent in his report from it made the following showing, and was

warrants drawn and payable on de-... 16,000

Life, and Health Insurance Fu of Fund
ral Sinking Fund
ral Sinking Fund
rape-Sinking Fund
ol-Sinking Fund
oral Fund, old account
ral Fund, old account

rai Fund, 1878

Amount of warrants drawn against the ppropriations for the current fiscal year be month of March, 1879, viz.: epartment of Public Works Ap-tion Fund, 1879 chool-Tax Fund, 1879 olice Fund, 1879 unblic-Library Fund, 1879 treet-Lamp Fund, 1879

Warrants issued the year previous or in former years, redeemed by the Treasurer during the month of March, 1879.\$ 102, 264

Commissioner of Public Works, Charles S. Waller.

Ald. McCaffrey moved to refer to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Ald. Rawleigh wanted a smaller Committee. The one suggested was entirely too large.

Ald. McCaffrey said he would withdraw the motion if assured that Mr. Walker was a good and competent man. He (McCaffrey) had lived on the North Side twenty-eight years, but had been about to falm.

Ald. Turner remarked that he would renew the motion if it was withdrawn.

Ald. Turley moved that the nomination be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. McCaffrey hoped it would not take that course, and was about to tail the russon, when The Chair decided that there could be no debate.

The motion of Tuley was not agreed to.—yea, 5—Tuley, Phelps, Clark, Cullerton, Swift; nays, 28.

The Guairman desired to state before putting

Indiows:

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Ald. Lawler asked the indulgence of the Council in order that the "Stone Committee," headed by Judge Felch, might submit their report.

There was some objection, but the rules were suspended.

There was some objection, but the rules were suspended.

Judge Felch and half a dozen others then came forward, and the Judge wanted to make a speech, but the Chair said it wouldn's be in order. He then handed to the Clerk a document which cited the resolutions adopted at the Turner-Half meeting, already published, and concluded as follows:

Inaddition to the presentation of the resolutions, the Committee respectfully submit that a sub-committee of their members have carefully aramined into the nanner that said contractors have and still are performing their part of said contracts, and submit, after the inspection by them of stone already in place and on the premises, and from other sources of information obtained from reliable persons, that said Tomilinson & Reed asse undeubledly violated certain terms and conditions of their said contract in respects as follows, to wit: First, by the terms of said contract said Tomilinson & Reed were to furnish the stone under their contract from the Bedford quarry, situated in the State of Indiana, in accordance with a certain excellent sample of stone by them produced, which was of fine grain, uniform in color, free from sand-holes and all other defects. Your Committee respectivily submit that the said Tomilinson & Reed nave in this respect violated their contract by using in the erection of said City-Hall a very large quantity of atone taken, as your Committee is informed, from the Elicric ville quarry instead of from the Bedford, coarser in grain and softer, and is used at a saving of expense to the contractors of from the Bedford, coarser in grain and softer, and is used at a saving of expense to the contractors of from the Bedford, coarser in grain and softer, and is used at a saving of expense to the contractors of from the Bedford, coarser in grain and softer, and is used at a saving of expense to the contractors of from the Bedford, coarser in grain and softer, and is used at a saving of expense to the contractor of from the Bedford, coarser in grain had softer, and

lowing resolution passed by the Common Council, viz.:

"Resolved, That a clause be inserted in their contract for cut-stone for the new City-Hall; that said stone shall be cut in the City of Chicago, except in case of a general strike among the stone-cutters of the city, when it may be optional with the contractors where they will cut said stone, unless the journeymen stone-cutters of this city shall combins to lajure us on account of the passage of the above resolutions as approved by us.

The Committee is informed and believes, since the making of said contract, there has been no strike or combination among the atone-cutters of the City of Chicago to injure said contractors in any manner or nature whatever. But, notwithstanding this fact, said contractors are employing at their Bedford quarry for the City-Hall in direct opposition to the spirit, intent, and letter of the contract as herein set forth, while nearly 300 stone-cutters, citizens and tarphyers of Chicago, are unemployed, and who are seeking employment in order that their families may enjoy the just reward of their toil. In justice to our citizens, as well as to the men and to the retail trade of the city we respectfully urge upon your

ALD. LAWLER . taken at once; the issue ought not to be avoided. He produced a piece of stone, taken from the building, which he said would burn. He lighted a match, and tried to ignite the stone, but it wouldn't blaze. The work, he said, ought to be stopped at once. After floundering around some time, and offering the resolutions of the Committee as his own, and moving to suspend the rules, he was set right by the Chair, and moved that a special committee of five to appointed to investigate the charges. moved that a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges.

This was agreed to, and the Chair named Lawier, Ballard, Stauber, Granuis, and Meyer.

Ald. Peevey, by consent, introduced an ordinance repealing the ordinances concerning the

Aid. Tuley moved that the animation be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Aid. McCaffrey honed it would not take that course, and was about to tell the runson, when The Chair decided that there could be no debals.

The motion of Tuley was sot agreed to, yeas, 5—Tuley, Phelps, Clark, Cullerton, Swift; Rays, 28.

The Ghairman desired to state before putting the question on the other motion that Commissioner.

The motion, however, was agreed to; yeas, 24; nays, 9—Ballierd, Phelps, Mallory, Grannis, Cullerton moved that the Joint Committee be instructed to report at the next meeting. Some squabbling gree wouls of this and finally Aid. Throop said the best way to do was to act at once, and he moved to recompider the vote to reference.

But the motion was lost,—yeas, 16; nays, 17,—Indibura:

Fore-Tuley, Ballierd, Phelps, Clark, Mallory, Grannis, Cullerton, Altpeter, Throop, Swift, Raw
legal of the council then adjourned.

The Council then adjourned.

Proof Cartottas.

Purition.

The Princes Charlotte is now settled in the Chateau of Bouchout, near Brussels. Her though the unfortunate Princess writes and paints with inconceivable arrior; her correspondence is almost entirely addressed to Sovereira, and her letters are sent to their destination. She says but little to her ladies of the Mexican Court, receiving the grandent of the Empire, Ministers, Generals, and Ambassadors, and courcersed as if she were in their misst. Her tolled is associated to the Empire, Ministers, Generals, and Ambassadors, and the most extraordinary description, and the most extraordinary description, and the most extraordinary description, and the most extraordinary description.

The Princess Charlotte is now settled in the Chateau of Bouchout, near Brussels. Her the chate of Chateau of Bouchout, near Brussels. Her chateau of Bouchout, near

MARINE NEWS.

GRAIN FREIGHTS.

It would seem as if the bottom and fallen out of the Vessel-Owners' Association, for it certainly has no control of many of the largest carriers. Yesterday the Vetmore and Brunette were put in at 2%c on corn to Buffalo,—%c less than the Association rate. There were rumors and counter-rumors about the matter, but it was faulty reported that a cut had been made. Mr. Blasell or his Captains were no doubt thred of waiting so long for a charter, and got disgnated at the Association's lack of backbone, and put their crafts in.

The schrs Maria Martin and C. C. Barnes also put in at a less rate than 3%c on wheat to Buffalo,—1%c less in fact,—and there were also reports to the contrary about it.

A charter was made on 'Change for corn at 3c, which was the rate asked for most of the vessels, and the agents declined to cut it. Room was taken for 70,000 bu wheat and 185,000 bu corn. In the morning the barges Wetmore and Brunette for 100,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 2%c, and the barge J. F. Johnson 35,000 bu corn to do at 3c. In the afternoon the schrs Maria Martin and C. C. Barnes for about 35,000 bu cach of wheat at 3c.

Lake and cannil freights were quoted at 74/60. GRAIN PREIGHTS.

BUFFALO.

Special Disputch to The Typune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—Another blockade from ice exists to night, and vessels were unable to worry out or to come in. There are a number of barges and schooners stuck in the

Cicared.—Props Jarvis Lord, Duluth; Alcona, James Fisk, Jr., merchandise; Commodore, merchandise; Roanoke, merchandise; Philadelphia, Chicago; H. B. Tuttle, D. M. Wilson, Marcuette; Arctic, merchandise, Eagle Harbor; schrs Watertown. 515 tons coal, Cieveland; George H. Ely, Marquette; Wells Burt, 1,160 tons coal; C. J. Wells, 1,000 tons coal; Sunrise, George D. Russell, Minnie Siawson, H. J. Webb; B. F. Bruce, 1,260 tons coal; Moonlight; J. I. Case, 1,300 tons coal; Emma C. Hutchinson, L. H. Foster, H. C. Richards, Chicago; Reuben Doud, 650 tons coal, Racine; Favorite, Tawas; barees Dictator, Duluth; Mary Birkhead, Bay City; J. F. Warner, Saginaw.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

C.May 12.—The Secretary of the Vessel-Owners' Association will publish the following in the Leader to-morrow: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Vessel-Owners' Association to-day, it was decided to suspend for the present all rates on coal. This action was deemed necessary for the reason that the Board here have not been supported by the Buffalo Board. The Cleveland Board have labored hard to keep up the vessel-owners' organ-Buffalo Board. The Cleveland Board have labored hard to keep up the vessel-owners' organisation, and they deserve credit for the straightforward and conscientions manner in which they have adhered to the rates adopted by other Boards. Some of our largest vessel-owners here have sent their vessels away from Chicago at a pecuniary sacrifice rather than submit to the cut on rates, while the Buffalo Board have not only allowed rates to be broken at Buffalo, but their brokers have chartered vessels to arrive in Cleveland and Ashtabala at 10c per ton below the rates established by our Board. Unless there is unanimity of action by all the Boards it is useless for our Board to attempt to regulate rates here. It is likely that some understanding will soon be arrived at, and united action be taken by all the Boards to prevent further cutting of rates.

A JEWEL OF A BOAT. Mr. Henry Baby, who for several seasons past has supplied the wants of our pleasure-seekers with first-class excursion steamers, such as the John Sherman and Flora, has chartered the atmr Ruby, for two seasons past engaged in the excursion business between Cleveland, Put-in-Bay, and Kelley's Liland.

THE IRON-ORE TRADE.

The schr Alice Richards left here light, yeserday, for Escansba, on her second trip. Capt.
onas Richards' tugs Kittle Smoke and Nellis

THE CANAL BRIDGEFORE, May 12.—Arrived—Hidore, La-Salie, 5,800 bu corn; Peerless, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 3,500 bu corn; Morning Light, Joliet, 5,700 bu corn; prop Atlantic, Joliet, 1,600 bu corn, 500 bu rye; Omaha, Morris, 5,000 bu corn; First National, Kankakee Feeder, 5,500 bu corn; City of Henry, Henry, 5,500 bu corn.

NAVIGATION NOTES NAVIGATION NOTES.

The jibtopsall of the schr H. B. Moore was blown away Sunday, outside.

The schr Japan is in Declittle's drydock to receive an overhualting.

The new schr Resumption took on some backfreight and left Ford River resterday.

The prop Gordon Campbell arrived back from Eric yesterday,—her first round-trip of the season.

season.

The tug J. H. Hackley will be out to-day. She has received repairs to her boiler.

The tug Livingstone, towing two barges, left yesterday for Peshtigo, for the first time this

season.

F. A. Harroun, well known among vessel-men as an inspector of ties, died Saturday last at his home in the West Division.

The steam-barge inter-Ocean and consort Argonaut got away for Buffalo last evening with full cargoes of grain.

The tug Fiossie Thieleke is on her way up from Buffalo, in charge of Capt. Jo Glisson, who will run her in this harbor during the season.

The schr William Granby will be converted into a barge at Miller Bros.' shippard, and, when ready, will tow with the tug Bismarck.

The old schr Honest John, which has not been in commission for two years past, will be put in Miller Bros.' drv-dock and receive a thorough overhauling, preparatory to entering the lumber trade.

overhauling, preparatory to entering the lumber trade.

The steam-barge Annie Smith ran into the scow Blue Bell at Fourteenth street, and broke several stanchious and the covering-board of the latter. The Blue Bell left yesterday for Mantowoc, where she will receive repairs.

The Menominee River Lumber Company is having constructed by Rand & Burger, at Mantowoc, a new barge, 165 feet long, 82 feet beam, and 11 feet hold, with a lumber-carrying capacity of 600,000 feet. The new vesset will be completed Sept. 1.

The steam-barge Company and consorts Newcomb and C. G. King, the steam-barge Wetmore and Brunette, the barge Arronaut, consort of the Inter-Ocean, the barge Johnson, consort of the Ohio, and the schr Maria Martin, all loaded grain for below yesterday.

PORT OF CHICAGO, The following are the arrivals and setual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours end-

ing at 10 o'clock last pight: Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, State Schr J. A. Stronach, Muskegun, lumber, Market.
Schr Little Beile, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Sche Regulator, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop G. Campbell, Erie, light, Olark street.
Prop Canada, Hamilton, light, Wells street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sandries, Rush

Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskagon, lumber, Rus Prop Norman, Maskegon, lumber, Rush street. Schr H. D. Moore, Mugkegon, lumber, Market. Prop Mary Groh, South Hayen, lumber, Wabas schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip. Schr Adristic, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries, Wabash

The steamer will be here about June I, and will undoubledly prove a great favorite with Chicagoon, as with her old friends on Lake Eric.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

FORW HURON, Mich, May 12.—Down—Props Mary Mills, Lincola and consort; tempest and barres.

Up—Antelouse and consort; schr C. Amaden; secows Belle Elias, William Park; tuxa Samson, C. G. Magill, Jennis Mathews and harges, Monitor.

More HURON, Mich, May 12.—Do h. D.—Up—Props Glebs May 10. Do. H. Up—Props Glebs, May 12.—Do. S. V. Doads, C. J. Magill, Jennis Mathews and barges, chast C. J. Magill, Jennis Mathews and barges, and the property of the Mathey May 12.—The May 12.—The

THE RAILROADS THE GUAYAMAS BOAD. peral-Manager Strong, of the Alka & Santa Fe Railroad, told a T

across the continent to California that will be entirely independent of the Central or Southern Pacific. Every calculation heretofore made to get another Pacific through route was to connect with the latter road, as it was not thought possible to reach the Pacific Ocean except over that line, which now holds all the franchises in California. This road was also after the Mexican grant attached to the Guayamas Road, but was beaten by the wide-awake Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The Santa Fe Company will flank San Francisco by the Guayamas routs, which will be 1,500 miles shorter between New York and Australia Guayamas is 1,000 miles nearer Australia by water than San Francisco, and saves 500 miles by land. It is the best harbor in Mexico, with deep water near shore. Efforts will be made by the Railroad Company to settle the land along the line of the road with Americans and German-Americans, thus making Guyamas virtually

TRYING TO CHANGE THE BASIS.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading to the East intend to hold a meeting in this city to-day for the purpose of having a consultation in regard to changing the basis from which to make competitive rates to the seaboard. At present the Chicago rates are taken as the basis for the rates from all other Western points. This is considered unfair by some of the outside roads, which claim that by this arrangement Chicago enjoys a great advantage during the navigation season over other points that do not border on the lakes, owing to the low lake rates prevailing during the summer. Some of the Chicago roads consider the demand unjust, and claim that it will be impossible to base the East-bound rates from another point. Chicago has for many years been the point from which the rates were based, and the arrangement has been satisfactory until now. Nothing has occurred now to make a chance in this matter desirable or practicable. The roads from Chicago have to compete against the lake, and of course are compelled to make low rates to meet the competition. Thus if the summer rates are low from Chicago have to compete against the lake, and of course are compelled to make low rates to meet the competition. Thus if the summer rates are low from Chicago they are correspondingly low from other points, which is certainly advantageous to them, or the business would all go via Chicago. Still there are some roads which think there is no necessity of making the rates from inland points as low during the summer as they are from Chicago, and, though their business might be decreased somewhat, yet they would get considerable traffic at the better rates and increase their revenue.

the Central-Hudson Railroad which has been waged for the past twelve months seems now no nearer settlement than when it was begun. The history of the case is briefly as follows: The road crosses in an east and west direction all the principal thoroughfares, much to the inconvenience of pedestrian and carriage travel. In 1863 the Common Council passed ordinances imposing a penalty of \$50 for each offense of running trains faster than eight miles an hour, and The contract of the state of the state of the contract of the state of

the stockholders of the Council Bluffs & St.
Louis Railway Company held in this city to-day
the following named gentlemen were elected
Directors for the ensuing year: B. W. Lents,
Jr., John Jackson, J. F. Huwe, William Spear,
and John R. Lionberger, of St. Louis, and D. H.
Solomon, of Council Bluffs.

Indianarous, May 12.—The Toledo & Man-mee, the Delphos. Bluffton & Frankfort, and the Delphos & Kokomo Rosds, all narrow gauges, have consolidated under the name of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railway Company.

from Chicago to New York. They will all take more if they can get ft.

Commissioner Fink's circular, published in yesterday's TRIBURE, has made much bad blood among the railway officials in this city. His lateat move not only diverts the business from Chicago roads but it also makes the Eastern roads take part in the fight in favor of the St. Louis lines. While the trunk lines pro-rate to Kansas City with the roads via St. Louis, they will do no such thing for the roads via Chicago. The most suprising thing about this matter is that the New York Central and Eric Roads, which suffer as much from Mr. Fink's high-handed proceedings as the Chicago roads, allow this tung to go on. The roads from Chicago west can stand such a fight much longer than the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Fort Wayne Roads. As soon as Messrs. Vanderbilt and McCullough find out the "true inwardness" of Mr. Fink's proceedings they will no doubt see to it that Chicago is treated a little more equitably by the Commissioner.

SAN JUAN.

The Principal Mining Camps of That Col-orado County.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Silventon, Col., May 2.—The country prop-erly designated as "San Juan" is composed of the counties of San Juan, Hinsdals, Oursy, and La Plata. In these four counties there have been, from 1871 to the present time, not less than 7,000 mining locations made and recorded. More than one-half of these locations have been made in what is now San Juan County, of which Silverton is the county-seat. Nearly all of the Silverton is the county-seat. Nearly all of the locations in the San Juan country have been made on silver-bearing veins or lodes. The

ole in the streets leading he plate are numerous render it very hot. The

AMUSEMENTS. Last Week this Season of the COLVILLE OPERA BURLESOUE COMPANY

WILLE. EME ROSEAU and afty other a tre Artina, including MR. GUS WILLIAM This Tuckay Strong, Wodersday Mainer and Piff-Paff and Burleaque Pinafor

MONDAY, MAY 12, Every Evening, and W

and Saturday Mathoes, the Charming Actress, MIRS

KATE CLAXTON,
Supported by CHAS, A. STEVENSON and a first-class
New York Company, in Charles Reade's Powerful Play
of interes; interest,
THE BOUBLE MARRIAGE,
Wednesday, May 16, Only Mathoe Performance of
THR DOUBLE MARRIAGE.
Saturday Natince and Evening, the TWO ORPHANS,
Mooday, Nay 16, the Pauline Merkham Barlesgue
Opera Company in H. M. S. PINAFORE.

THE HASELTINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS. Open free to all, day and evening. The entire was ber of Painthes will be sold at public sale on the even ings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 18 14, 16.

M'VICHER'S THEATRE. FRED B. WARDE Supported by a Strong Company, in Sardon's Great Play

DIPLOMACY:

Mailney Wednesday and Satarday Manday, May 19-For one week, a Grand Manday, May 19-For one week, a Grand Manday Milliary, Liferary, and Allegorical Entercarament the beneat of the Chicago Orphan Asylum. HERSHEY HALL AMY FAY CONCERTS. Wednesday and Friday ovenions. May it and its introducting Mins. Jeline Mantey, Tokin list, Indiana to vocati and Mins Grace Hitts. oppranosi J. Chronic Eddy, organisti; Mins Mellite Bangs and Frank T. Bank Eddy, organistis; Mins Mellite Bangs and Frank T. Bank Eddy, organistis; Mins Mills Bangs and Frank T. Bank Eddy, organistis; Mins Mills Bangs and Frank T. Bank Eddy, organistis, Mins Mills Bank T. B

GRAND TRIPLE ENTESTAINMENT,
Drama, Paulonine, and Variety.
Matines to-day (Treeday) at 2:20.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK BASE BALL. PROVIDENCE VS. CHICAGO.
Transley, Thursday, and Saturday, May 15, 15, 165
17, at 2:20 prompt.
WANTED.

100 Male Chorus Singers, Apply at Room 27 Howland Block, come Dearling

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. Leaders in on every luttle of the GENT



THE CHAY

GENERAL NEWS.

A. Long, Akron, O., is at the Sh

M. P. Heath, Champaign, Ill., is a guest of rrington, Geneva, Ill., is domiciled

ests of the She

C. M. Morse, of Jacksonville, Division Freight gent Chicago & Alton Railroad, is at the

Porter, Vice-President, and O. A. Solicitor, of the Pullman Palace-Carr, are guests of the Pacific. another quick trip for the White Star The Britannic has just arrived at in seven days and thirteen bours.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon the 2-year-old daugnter of W. M. Boardman, No. 402 Superior street, while playing with some other children in C. H. Carter's sand-yard at the foot of Superior street, accidentally fell under the machine used for drawing up the sand from the lake, and was dragged some distance before the machinery could be stopped. The little one was picked up in an unconsedous condition and taken home. Drs. Cook, Hooper, and Cunningham were called in to astend her, found a severe tracture of the skull, and were of the opinion that recovery was impossible.

At a meeting of the Watchmakers' and Jeweler's League, held at the Sherman House last hight, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That every wastemaker and jeweler, and all who make the retailing of watches and sweley a leading business, wherever located, are cerdially invited to be present at the Mass Convention of Watchmakers and Jewelers for he United States, called by order of the League and the States, to be held at the Sherman House in this city, Thursday, May 15, the first ession beginning at 10 o'clock a. m." The following reutlemen were appointed a Reception committee: E. R. P. Shurly, A. P. Boynton, of H. Mather, William H. Edgar, J. P. Wauhler, C. B. Shourds, Charles F. Bisling, H. Inderson, N. Stafin, L. C. L. Hulth, H. Norahl.

MOTRE DAME.

nmittee of Nine, appointed by a meetizens at the Grand Pacific Hotel last aight, to device ways and means of oney by subscription to assist in relacionary to the college at Notre Dame, met at the file last evening, held a consultation, wired the arrangements aiready compared the arrangements aiready com-

BUNAWATS.

cam of horses belonging to Philip Lang,
business at the corner of Loomis and
ty-second streets, took fright on Halsted
yesterday and ran until they were
ed by colliding with a lamp-post at the
r of Mark street.

breast.

A horse attached to a light wagon owned and driven by a man said to be Philip Kraft, of No. 775 Halsted street, ran away at 8:45 yesterday morning at the corner of Clark and South Water streets, and dashing up the approach to the bridge, the wagon collided with one of the posts, and was upset. The driver, an old man 55 years of age, was thrown clear across the street by the concussion, and, alighting upon his head, was severely if not fatally injured. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and, having nothing in his possession by which his name could be ascertained, was sent to the County Hospital for treatment. At midnight he was still alive, but there were but small probabilities for a recovery. The horse and wrecked buggy were taken to the Armory stables, and the officer who did that service reports that the animal is a wild, doruly creature.

A team of horses attached to back No. 112,

is a wild, coruly creature.

A team of horses attached to hack No. 112, owned by J. G. Kearney, of No. 454 State street, and driven by F. Winters, ran away at 6 o'clock last evening from in front of the Tremont Honse, and, breaking loose from the hack at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, ran east on Randolph. Colliding with the rear end of a Randolph street-car, one of the animals fell and broke its leg. Officer Pennell shot it to end its suffering. The damage to hack and horses is estimated at about \$500.

THE CITY-HALL.

Bids for supplying the city with coal will be of meat last week. There were 314 nuise reported and 285 were abated.

The City-Treasurer received \$3,896 from the Water Department, \$1.155 from the Comptroller, and \$556 from the Collector.

The pay-roll of the street-laborers for April was audited vesterday, amounting to \$17,000. They will be paid in scrip, most probably.

The nominations sent in by the Mayor in the evening were, with one or two unimportant exceptions, well received. There was dissatisfaction expressed with Cameron's name, but the impression was that all would be confirmed, though McMahon's friends will make a fight on

Building permits were issued yesterday to Constantine Kann to erect a three-story and basement store and dwelling, No. 128 Archer avenue, to cost \$6,000; to J. Blomgren & Bro. to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 218 Sedgwick street, to cost \$3,200; to J. Anderson to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 212 Sedgwick street, to cost \$3,000; and to W. Galis to erect a one-story dwelling on Fourteenth street, near Paulina, to cost \$1,100.

Paulina, to cost \$1,100.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, met yesterday and agreed to report in favor of the passage of the ordinance granting the control of West Washington street for boulevard purposes to the West Park Commissioners; in favor of a sewer on Ashland avenue from Harrison to Twelfth street; in favor of a sidewalk on Madison street from Caiffornia avenue to Central Park; a sidewalk on Hoyne street from Warren avenue to Madison street; repealing the ordinance opening Winchester avenue; and ordering sewers on Lincoln and Angusta streets, and on North Paulina street from Augusta to Division.

Business in the County Court was very dull yesterday, and an early adjournment was taken. Yesterday there was a moderately good in-quiry for marriage-licenses, eighteen being

has to support the entire weight of the concrete above.

Last July a contract was awarded the same firm for putting in the iron lathing on the cellings. This contract was awarded during the reign of Mr., Hill, one of the codefendants in the cohapiracy cases now on trial. The specifications called for American iron, No. 24, and that quality was put in. The work was finished and the lathing all in about three months ago. For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be said that the material used is what is known as stove-pipe iron. In due course of time the concrete was put on above, and in the operation some of the water cozed down on the lathing. Now it is discovered, after three months' use, that the lathing is badly rusted and caten away to such an extent as to create serious doubts as to whether it can last another year. Superintendent McDowell reported this fact to the authorities some time ago, but no notice has been taken of the communication.

Another chapter in these lath contracts has come to light during the last week. Some weeks ago, the acting Supervising Architect, John Frazer, advertised for bids for the furring and lathing of the cornices, and this same firm was among the bidders. The bids were to be opened at Washington, May 6. The announcement is now made that the same firm are the lowest bidders. Just here comes in a very queer bit of work. It appears that Messrs. Dwight & Hoyt were permitted to hand in a supplemental bid, and their proposals on which the contract was fet are actually dated May 8, two days after the bids were opened. Nor is this all. Without further notice, and although the advertisement only called for bids for the cornice work, they have now been awarded the work for the walls as well as the cornices. Their figures for the cornices are 194 cents, and for the walls as well as the cornices. Their figures for the cornices are 194 cents, and for the walls 23 cents. In view of the facts as given in regard to the lathing already put is, it would seem to be the troper thing to nay the

Dectives Ryan and Londergan last night ar-rested J. R. Bielenger upon suspicion of being a professional in the criminal line. He is being held pending investigation.

avenue; Andy Thompson, assaulting Matina Nielson because she dunned him for some \$20 owing to her; James Martin, sailor, lerceny of some matches from Peter Westerman, a saloon-keeper near Rush street bridge; Mary Kelley, iarceny of \$50 worth of clothing and goods from Charles O'Donnell, No. 17 Miller street, which goods were found in Mrr. Rees' scond-hand shop on Desplaines street; Willie Goov, a match-pedder, Il years of age, who stole the contents of the money-drawer in Henry Kleker's butchershop, No. 427 Jefferson street.

Policeman Victor Schumacher, on duty at the

the money-drawer in Henry Kleker's butchershop, No. 427 Jefferson street.

Policeman Victor Schumacher, on duty at the crossing of Washington and State streets, yesterday morning arrested a young man who was engaged in selling patent corkscrews at that crossing. Some few days ago the officer received a poster offering \$50 reward for the arrest of Edwin Reed, alias E. L. Squiers, an ex-convict who burglarized the sale of the Ohio Butt Company, at Joliet, by whom he was employed, securing thereby only about \$50 worth of plunder. The poster gave so accurate a description of the man that the officer readily recognized him. At first the prisoner claimed that his name was Plaseau, and that he was from Milwaukee, but he stood cross-questioning so badly that the officer adhered to his original intention of locking him up. During the day the prisoner was recognized at the Central Station by several persons who knew him in Joliet. He is the son of quite respectable people, living in Iowa, who, upon hearing that he was serving a term in Joliet for a larceny committed in the central part of this State, besought the Governor of Iowa to intercede for his pardon. He was set at liberty, with a Governor's pardon in his pocket, April '29, and through the influence of some friends was provided with a situation. He rewarded this kindness by robbing the safe on the night of May 3, upon which he coumitted the robbery. He was four days in reaching this city, and has since been living at the River House, corner of Canal and Lake streets. He had made unsuccessful attempts to get a position as a book agent, but, failing, purchased the cork-screws from the hardware firm of Biair & Co. and began a street-corner business for himself.

rested, and said that he had attempted to de what she now charges him with having done. The man offered her money, but she refused it, and on Friday last she swore out a warrant for his arrest. Ferrin was Buchanan's witness yesterday, but his admissions as to the disordered state of the woman's clothing and the man's attempt to compromise with her, sufficed to show that there was something in the case requiring investigation by the Grand Jury, and Justice De Wolf accordingly held the accused in \$500 bell to the Criminal Court. Buchanan is a married man with a family, and resides on Twelfth, near Morgan street. His employer gives him a good character.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

G. T. Clarke, Leadville, W.T. DuVal, Ge Dr.J. K. Bartlett, Mil'kee Walter Low, Lo Robt. Tyson, Baltimore. J. M. Forbes, Boston, D. H. Talbot, Sioux City, W. H. Dunwoody, Min I. L. Halliday, Cairo.

PALMER HOUSE. J. Bailey, Farmington, Ill E J. Seymour, Syracus A. C. Chapman, St. Louis Henry Root, Quincy. Alex. Gasev, Corey, Pa. A. Chapman, Milwanks F. O. Squire, Boston: W. M. Clark, Jackson, J. J. A. Tyler, New York. A. J. Nutting, New Yo

J. A. Tyler, New York. A. J. Nutting, New York
W. A. Harris. Providence. E. E. Ayer, Harvard.
H. P. Becker. Dixon, Ill.
W. C. Shafford, Cleveland.
C. H. H. Parker, Menden.
C. H. Bacon, Boston.
J. Patterson, Pittaburg.
D. F. Leshey, New York
G. Bliss, Akron.
TREMONT HOUSE.
C.M. Duniap, Mt. Sterling Dr. F. W. Mercer, Anna.
H. H. Marmaduke. Atin a J. M. Merrifield. Levistor
C. Baker, St. Louis.
D. W. Herr, Louisville.
N. W. Sanborn, Cincinnt'i R. M. Montcomery, G. Rdi
F. Warren, Kanass City, N. J. Larnand, New York
GARDNER HOUSE.

THE JUDGES.

pointed to confer with reference to the nomination of Judges, met at the office of Mr. Chase present, but only three of the Republicans turned up, the Chairman (Dixon) having been

other four in.

The Republicans proposed that each party call a Convention, the Democrats to nominate the Supreme and two Circuit Judges, and the Republicans three Circuit Judges, and each party to ratify the nominations of the other.

The Democrats said, "We will not agree to that?"

Lake street; Samcaught fighting in
r of No. 98 Rank and John Scott,
on State street;
pair of shoes from
eet; Lucy Jenness,
band; R. H. Hall,
of sleeve-buttons
No. 320 Walan, a "pail" of
the of some towels
I. 179 West Indis,
I. 170 West

Saturday.

The Democrats having assumed the responsibility of making the election of Judges a partisan matter, they may find that Thomas Dent will heat Judge Dickey after all, and that their other candidates will not receive as many votes as Democrats seem to imagine, since the Republican county towns will be heard from in June.

BOULEVARDS.

COST OF PAVING.

A correspondent asks as to the probable cost per foot of the readway for the projected boulevards,—Michigan avenue, etc.,—stating that he had been told by a Park Commissioner that, for a sixty-six-foot street, it would not exceed \$2.50 from "curb to curb." An excellent roadwaycould be put down on West Adams atreet for that price, not "from curb to curb," however, but per front foet of each lot. In the case of Michigan avenue, 100 feet wide, the cost would be about \$3 a front foot. In addition there will be the expense of a durable sidewalk, say \$1.50 a front foot. But property-owners sould put down the sidewalk themselves if they chose, and thus obviate an assessment for the purpose. The cost of both, however, depends, or course, on the kind of material used, and the figures given cover a roadway and sidewalk which would really be an improvement, and not an apology.

which would really be successful an apology.

Exact figures as to the cost of improving a street for a boulevard are hard to get. It can be said generally, it will cost not over so much, but even the South Park Commissioners, who have had the most experience, are unable to tell with any precision what the expense of improving a street would be.

THE DEARBORN AVENUE BOULEVARD.

The Dearborn avenue Bothsvan.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, May 12.—Certain citizens of North
LaSalle street are circulating a petition to the
Council against the use of Dearborn avenue as a
boulevard leading to Lincoln Park, in which four
reasons are given why the thing ought not to be
done. Two of these reasons are points of law,
upon which the opinion of the petitioners would
hardly be taken as conclusive, even in a newsname trial.

Of the other two, one is that there is no need

Of the other two, one is that there is no need of a boulevard. This objection may easily be disposed of by the moderate use of one good pair of eyes for about five minutes on any pleasant afternoon. In spite of what the petitioners say about the advantages of other avenues of approach to Lincoin Park, it is a matter of fact that Dearborn avenue is literally packed with pleasure carriages, for hours on a stretch, from the park as far south as Chicago avenue, and even beyond. We, who have paid for the improvements there once, think the road should be kept in repair hereafter by those who wear it out, and not by those who simply sit at home and take the dust.

The other objection is that the conversion of Dearborn avenue into a boulevard would throw all the heavy teaming on to other streets, and this they claim would be a great hardship. The fact is, we have had a monopoly of this business for a good many years, and we think it is time for others to take their turn. A careful calculation shows that it will take about 147 years for them to get their share of this teaming so as to be even with what we have had up to date. At the expiration of that time, no doubt Dearborn avenue will consent that LaSalle street shall become a boulevard for the next succeeding century, and that the exemption from heavy travel shall from time to time be shifted from street to street as equity and good conscience may require.

SUBURBAN.

Leander D. Condee, attorney for H. R. Hobartland the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, will to-day file a pilea in the County Court claiming that it has no jurismetion in the case of his client, "because the office alleged in this petition, out of which this defendant is sought to be ousted by petitioner, is a legislative office, and the defendant avers that the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park is a legislative body duly empowered to judge of and inquire into the qualification of its members."

Mr. Condee, on the part of his client, wishes it understood that this is not an attempt to shirk trial, but he believes that time and expense will be saved by his answer, as the case must eventually come before the Board of Trustees, the proper tribunal. At one time the Trustees thought that the case should be tried in court, but now, having received proper legal light, think differently. Mr. D. W. Potter, it will be remembered, had only eighteen votes less than Mr. Hobart. The case promises to be very interesting, as the parties filing the first petition claim to have cognizance of illegal votes cast in Irondale, the Seventh District, and also a number in the Third District, which were cast for H. R. Hobart and counted for him. It is also said that all persons voting illegally are to be tried and to be cast into Johet.

PERSISTENT.

Indigestion, dyscepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, pervous prestration, over-

BYRNE—On May 12, James Syrne, at the residence of his brother, Edward Syrne, No. 102 Bunker-st., of cerebre spinal meningitis.
Funeral May 14, at 10 o'clock, to Jesuit Church; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
MOSS—At Jubilee, Peoris County, Ill., Sabbath morning, May 11, 1879, Mr. William Lathrop Moss, father of William L. Moss, dr., of this city.
LESTER—In this city, May 11, Henry Lester, aged 48 years.
Funeral to morrow from St. Mark's Episconal Church.

TRAVELING IS EXTRA-HAZARDOUS if the tourist is unprovided with some medicinal resource. Changes of temperature, food, and water of an unaccustomed or unwholesome quality, and a route that iles in the tropics or other regions where mainris exists, are each and all fraught with danger to one who has been improvident enough to neriect a remedial safeguard. The concurrent testimony of many covageurs by land and sea establishes the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Ditters enables those who use it to en

W. O. LATTIMORE WILL CONDUCT THE Hall to-night.

PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., neral Anctioneers and Appraisers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

This Tuesday Morning, at 10 o'clock. 3 Fine M. T. Chamber Sets, 2 Elegant Par. Suits (in out \$180),

125& 127 West Washington-st

OIL PAINTINGS. THE GREAT AUCTION SALE

WILL BE CONTINUED

AT OUR SALESBOOMS,

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FURNITURE

Dr. Price's Unique perfumes are superior in per sistency and rich, fresh, flowery fragrance i any that come from abroad.

Marble-Top Sideboard, Palace Range (new), Brussels Carpeta, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glas-and Plated Ware, etc. General outst for houskeeping. Sale without resers, the markets of Co. Austra.

THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS 40x150 Feet, will be Sold
AT AUCTION,
ON THE GROUND,
THURSDAY, MAY 15, AT 2 P. M.
de peremptory. Terms announced at sale.
FLERSHEIM, BARRER & CO.,
Beal Estate Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Eandolph-st.

Wednesday Morning, May 14, at 11 o'clock, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.,

THIS DAY only, at 10 a.m. & 2 p.m., 84 & 86 Randolph-st

No. 713 West Washington-St., Thursday Morning. May 15, at 10 o'clock, We sell the entire FURNITURE and Outsit of

MUNT'S REMEDY.

OF ALL KINDS

CE PROLESAL AND RETAIL FOR TO SUCRE A WEST LAND TO THE TO THE TO THE TO THE TOTAL TO

A Warning!

Methods of unprincipled Grocers, who deceive their Customers. and deal out Poison to make an illegitimate profit.

illed for), they commit a greater wrong against the purchaser than that of the leweler who antenests for the real diamond; or the picture dealer who delivers a fairly executed "chrome" for an

value in treturn. Hence, being bought for food, it goes into the stomach, and there the germ of

"Royal" is not sold in bulk, and could not in any event be sold at so low a price. The powder sold in this way is, doubtless, made from alum, which costs, perhaps, the tenth part of what pure Cream

Those who have used the Royal Baking Powder, as put up in cans, are not likely to be de-

great popularity of an article like the Royal Baking Powder, with its marvelous sales everywh

ox with your "Royal Flavoring Extract" label on, filled with a powder, and pasted up, and reprefilled with a cheap powder. Of course, I will not keep this can; but such deception should be exposed.

My dealings with the firm are at an end. Will give you the name if you care for it. Mrs. WM. L. H. OWENS, 259 Western Av. In reply to all inquiries, we invariably answer, that under no circumstances do we sell the

AUCTION SALES.

Our Regular Tuesday's Sale.

RUGS.

AT AUCTION.

About 150 Real Turkish and Persian

RUGSI

Medium, Large, and Extra Large Sizes, sugest select of colors. Also Table and Plano Covers. Nale with reserve. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Bandolph-si

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-sv.

OPENING SALES

BOOTS AND SHOES

DRY GOODS

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY,

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Bandolph-st., BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Tuesday Morning, May 13, at 9:30 o'clock, DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT REGULAR TRADE SALE
Tuesday, May 13, at 9:30 a. m.
CLOTHING, CUTLERY, WOOLENS.
GEO. F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. We Have a Large Stock of NEW AND SEC-OND-HAND GEO. P. GORE & CO..

FURNITURE

Which must be sold. BUYERS TAKE NOTICE.

New and Second-hand Parior, Chamber, and Diningroom Furniture. Office Decks. Easy Chairs. Loungea,
Wardrobea. Stores. Ice Boxes. Pier Glassee, &c.

Also 150 New and Used Carpets.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 89 Bandolph-st. 80 & 82 Wabash-av., BAVE MADE MANY LARGE SALES OF BOOTS & SHOES, FINE TURKISH AND PERSIAN

BUT THEIR OFFERING FOR Wednesday, May 14, Quantity, Style, Assortment, and Adaptation THURSDAY, May 15,

AT 9:30 A. M., TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware.

We shall sell a full assortment of English and American W. G. Ware. Bookfurbarn and Yellow Wars. Decorated Tollet Seta. Assorted Glassware, &c.

EF Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Ancetomora.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 170 and 170 Handolph-S.

Absolutely Pure.

THE DEBT

Driving the L

The Planters in the

Consequent Op

The Contracts and Liens State and County

Prom Our Own NATCHEZ, Miss., May the credit system of the for the present disaffec

rarely gets away from

went to ruin proudly on slaves were sold, and t now the planter does no He tries to shift them u

is not chargeable solely u evident. There is a good of It is a very common charbut when white men pay advanced, and eat every earn, it must be confess shining examples. The in the whole country, and if the South is to have as Rusiness as a marketer as

Customers, profit.

TON MARKET

the gold his depos-

ving little or no here the germ of sold cheap in bulk,

it was the genuine with cheap powder, tuff an eporm call for, except the se not in cans. be. The powder sold

f what pure Cream

e Royal every day.

likely to be deceived: 0 16 king Powder was us sales everywhere

nuch valuable aid, we

nce to the deception so, March 12, 1879. they sent me a square Baking Powder," bus

e. I am satisfied it is on should be exposed, S, 350 Western Av. stances do we sell the el is unbroken.

putation for purity and

lew York City. ALES. PARTMENT

MPANY,

at 9:30 a. m. RE & CO., abash-av.,

May 14, b city, and very few to ent and Adaptation

and in their interest we Goods and Catalogue, 7, May 15, A. M., SALE

and Yellow Ware, Decidasware, &c., 7 merchants, EEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

RS & CO., 175 liandolph-st. T TRADE SALE

ING

THE DEBTOR SOUTH. arish, and being accounted the most liberal in he parish. He informs me that there is no aoney in the business at this rate; that the cases are enormous, and that he engages in it may to orotect his laborers. He is every way a trictly honorable and truthful man, and enti-led to the fullest belief. Effect of the Credit System in

Driving the Labor Away.

The Planters in the Clutches of Their

Factors-Anticipating the

and Eating What Is Not Earned.

Their Betters.

Deeds for Supplies-The Chivalry

Dealing in "Chats."

State and County Indebtednes:-Heavy Taxes-No Place for Capital or

Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

the credit system of the South is responsible for the present disaffection among the negroes is not fully understood. The extortions of the merchants and the high rents charged by the planters have been alluded to, but it has not been perceived that the root of the whole diffi-

been perceived that the root of the whole diffi-cally is back of that. In the days before the War, it is well known, many of the planters were in the clutches of their cotton-brokers. The proceeds of the crop were anticipated. Fre-quently, at the end of the season, the planter found that he had consumed more than he had produced. In this case part of his account was

The practice of taking advances is rulnously ex-

sions" when the crop is sold. The planter rarely gets away from his factor on less than 15

per cent of his whole crop; and one excellent bianter is Concordia Parish, who has adopted a strictly use system for his own part, informs

in the whole country, and it neces to be changed if the South is to have any lasting prosperity. Business principles must prevail in business transactions. There is no remedy in trying to

throw the penalties of their system exclusively

the negroes, ought to teach them better.

CREDITS AT THE STORES.

There are two kinds of stores that furnish the negroes, and two kinds of credits. First, there is the plantation-store, kept and owned by the

Crop.

tied to the fullest belief.

THE OUTSIDE STOREKEEPERS

come in after the planters, and they have to protect themselves by senarate trust-deeds, a specimen of which is appended:

State of Louisians, Parish of Medison, May 13, 1878. —Whereas McClellan & Caliborp, merchants in Militen's Bend, Parish and State aforewald, at the special instance and request of William Hinton, whose name is hereunto signed, have acred and undertake to furnish him supplies and other things necessary to be used in producing a crop of cotton, corn, and other products during the current year. Now, to secure unto the said McClellan & Caliborp the promos and certain payment for any and all advances they may make the hereby waives in favor of said McClellan & Caliborp the benefit of any stay law, homestead law, and exemption law that may now be or hereafter be in force in the State, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said McClellan & Caliborp, as furnishers of stupiles, a prior lien and classim, preference and privilege on the entire crop of cotion, corn, etc., that he may raise or cause to be raised during the current year. Also, on all farming implements and the following described personal property, to-wit; One two-horse iron axle wagon and one bluish cow.

Attest:

His Consuming More than Is Produced. Consequent Oppression of the Negroes, Who Imitate The Contracts and Liens in Common Use .-- Trust-

R. C. McCay, William X Hinton, II. C. White. II. C. White.

These outside storekeepers are for the most part Israelites. They are horribly spoken of by many, but I am unable to find any special instance of extortion on their part. There is not any choice between them and their Gentile neighbors. All alike have two prices,—a credit price and a cash price. The credit price is 100 per cent higher than the cash prices

PAYING,
specimens of which are herewith given, throw a flood of light on the whole question of their disastlefaction:
Ebitt Green to account with Samuel Cahn. Delta, La., June 25, 1877. Ebitt Green to Samuel Cahn, debtor:

Date.

Total.... .\$39.95

produced. In this case part of his account was carried over, and he would be under obligations to patronize the same broker the following year. Mortzages followed, as a matter of course. The interest of the broker in the plantation grew year by year, until he foreclosed. In this way some of the finest plantations in the South passed into the hands of money-lenders. THE SYSTEM HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE THE so far as the relations of the planter to his facto are concerned. I am told that nine-tenths of all the planters ask and receive advances on the crop. This is probably a large estimate, but three-fifths would not be an overstatement.

The practice of taking advances is rulnously expensive. The factor charges first 8 per cent on all the money loaned, and holds a lien on the crop and the plantation. He furnishes the rations to keep the laborers alive, and charges a profit to cover risks and interest on them. Then he charges 2½ per cent "for making advances," and 3½ per cent more for "commissions" when the group is sold. The plantar Accounts must be settled every thirty days—In terest charged after that date.

P. L. MANWELL.

DELTA, La., Feb. 25, 1875.—Mr. Hansom Frost, bought of Maxwell & Goodman, wholesale deaters in plantstion supplies and merchandise generally (cash paid for cotton):

Feb. 24-2 hose.

advanced, and cat every year more than they earn, it must be confessed the negroes have shining examples. The curse of the thing is in the whole country, and it peeced to be characteristics. THERE ARE SOME HONDRALE EXCEPTIONS
among the store-keepers. Harris & Lewis, of
Edwards, carried over accounts amounting to
\$60,000 this year, and the principal store-keeper
in Vidalia, just epposite here in Concordia
Parish, made an even more generous proposition. In a town-meeting, called to consider the
best means of pacifying the negroes, one of the
builties of the town, who had been a buildozer
himself, arose and said it was idle to ascribe
this movement in any degree to buildozing.
He knew there was nothing of that sort in it,
because the negroes had moved in large numbers from parishes where, there had been no
buildozing. Thereupon the store-keeper I have
referred to, not having the fear of anyboay's revolver before his eyes, said that the statements
of the previous speaker were not true; that
whatever might be the causes of the emigration
in other places, the cause in Concordia and
Tensas was principally buildozing; and that
he hoped to see a Committee of Safety
formed in the town to protect the negroes, and reassure them. The speaker
closed by offering to sponge out the
debts of all the negroes in the camp at the
landing who owed them money if they would
return to their plantations. At last accounts
they held out even against this unparalleled
offer, so determined were they to fee the land
of the buildozers. It is

A PORTUNATE THING FOR THE NEGROES
that the laws do not permit their creditors to
restrain their movements when they intend to on the negroes, for the negroes have just shown that they will not stand it any longer. The white men, who are patrons and landlords of

A PORTUNATE THING FOR THE NEGROES that the laws do not permit their creditors to restrain their movements when they intend to leave the State. If it were otherwise, they might be in effect re-ensisved, and in some instances would be. It would be an easy thing to keep them in debt, and easier still to swear that they were about to leave the State for the purpose of evading their just debts; many of them unquestionably are going for that purpose. It is understood that the Constitutional Convention now in session at New Orleans will make some important changes in this respect, and if so it will be time for the negrees to go. If the work of the Convention is to be approved, as many Bourbons say it should be, without being-submitted to the negroes,—whe are to be excluded from the suffrage by an educational qualification and a poll-tax,—there will probably be few provisions left in the law of the State to protect the personal liberty of the negroes in their contracts on the credit system with planters and storekeepers.

The credit system of the South makes and

There are two kinds of credits. First, there is the piantation-store, kept and owned by the pianter. It deals principally in staples, and if the pianter is any way a decent man or a man of means he endeavors to keep the expenses of pegroes down to the lowest possible point. Sensible planters understand that it is for their interest to have the pegroes come out ahead at the end of the year. Advances made by planters at their stores are covered by the general Yendors' Lien law, which gives the planter and laborer the right to mortgage, the one to the other, the crop not in existence. The Lien law differs in no escential respect from any mortgage law, except that it relates to property not in existence, and it provides that the crop referred to in its stipulations must be raised within fitteen months of the signing of the contract. One of these contracts, which secures to the planter at once the rent-cotton and the supplies, I give below. This is a genuine document, copied from the records, with the exception of the names:

This Adricement, made and entered into this list day of January, 1870, between Solid South, of the first part, and John Dawson, of the second part, Witnesseth: That the said party of the first part for end in consideration of eighty-eight pounds of int cotton to be paid to the said Solid South, as hereinafter expressed, hereby leases to said Dawson, for the year A. D. 1879, a certain tract of land, the boundaries of which are well understood by the parties hereby, agree to be fifteen acra, being a portion of the Waterford Plantation, in Madison Parish, Louisiana.

The said Dawson is to cultivate said land in a proper manner, under the general superintendence of the said Solid South, or his agrent or manager, and is to anreader to said lessor peaceable possession of said clased premises at the explication of the lease without notice to quit. All ditches, turnows, bridges, fences, etc., on said land shall be held for the exclusive use of said plantation, and no goods of any kind shall be kept for with planters and storekeepers.

The credit system of the South makes and

KEEPS THE COUNRTY FOOR.

Capital is shy wherever such a system prevails. The only banking-firm in Natchez—Britton & Koontz, who have been established for many years—say that there is no opportunity for the investment of money in Mississippi or Louislina. The only securities offered are plantations, and, under the present system, they are not safe. They may rent for \$8 an acre this year, and for nothing next year. Everything depends upon the crop and the supply of laborers.

The credit system was carried on very extensively both before and since the War by the State and County Governments. It is enstomaty to charge the bad dinancial condition of the South to the negroes and the carpet-baggers; but we know that Mississippi was a bankrupt and republishing State when the negroes were still slaves. The improvident way of doing business then prevailed at the South, as it does still. Mississippi is financially dead now. Money cannot be obtained on any terms for any public works. Natchet, a city of 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, has no communication by rail with the outside world, and cannot get it. Only forty miles of road are needed to make a connection, but that is esteemed more of an undertaxing here than 400 miles would be si the North. The taxes are appalling,—in some cases 2 to 3 per cent on the value of property. And what is true of Mississippi is true in a less degree of Louislans. All the region affected by the exodus has been for years stricken with a financial blight, and to this fact and the consequent oppression of labor I attribute a large part of the disastifaction among the negroes.—a large part, but not all.

ONE OF THEER GREAT CADARS.

The credit system of land-tenures, and a third

ader it and prosper. It must be re ther, or the South be periodically

CURRENT OPINION.

Rabid Raneor.

Omaha Beraid (Dem.).

The rancor of the Chicago Times towards the Democratic party is even more rabid than that of the Inter-Ocean.

Not a State-Highter.

Philadelpsia Press (Rsp.).

The patriot wao, in the first Colonial Congress, exclaimed, "I am not a Virginian; I am an Americani" did not know much about State

The Intimidated Bourbon Voter.

**Pitaburg Commercial (Rep.).

"Is that a bayonet which I see before me?"

asks the intimidated Bourbon voter, with two
revolvers in his belt, a bowie-knife down his
back, and a shot-gun slung-over his shoulder. As a Question of Fact.

Boston Transcript (Rep.).

As a question of fact, the Republican party of

the South has been suppressed by force, shame-fully employed; and the men who have done this possess the audacity to charge others with carrying the elections by physical power, instead of honest ballots.

Editorial Shooting.

twinnbus (O.) statesman.

One Indianapolis editor undertook to shoot another. The result was that he crippled all the compositors in the office for life, and seriously damaged the walls of the room, but failed to hit his adversary. Editors are surer shots with their pens than with their swords.

Suppose Conkling should run against Tilden in New York for Governor, and Sherman against Thurman in Ohio, and, after they got through, Grant should be nominated for President on one side, and Palmer or Davis on the other, wouldn't the successful candidates for Governor have reason to how!!

"Stalwarts."
Cleveland Beruld (Rep.).
The Confedro-Democrats cling fondly to the term "Stalwart," thusly hugging the vain delusion that there are Republicans in these days of the new Rebellion who are not Stalwarts. You will find we are all pretty robust Republicans, gentlemen, about the time we reach for you with our little ballots.

One Bullet to a Basketful. "This backout will injure us," said Demo "This backout, will injure us," said Democratic Congressman C. to Democratic Senator T. "It may injure us a little," responded T., "but not half as much as going ahead." "Halt, you coward!" shouted Col. H., at the battle of Franklin, to a frightened volunteer who was making his way to the rear on a dead run; "halt, or I'll shoot!" "Shoot away and be hanged!" yelled the fugitive. "Shoot away! What's one bullet to a basketful!"

The Only Nationality.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).
The Confederates in Congress know that it is The Confederates in Congress know that it is not the policy or within the power of the President to use the army at the polis. But they seek to degrade the National power and set up the supremacy of their bloody States and the rule of the shot-gun, licensed to devour forever. As the army does not belong to the Copfederates, they consider it sectional. The only nationality now considered tolerable is that of the Solid South.

Sinful but Sensible.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The post mortem poetry of Shakspeare and Byron, if it has not been spoiled in filtering through the medium, indicates that if the poets are not inmates of the Asylum for Feeble-minded People in the spirit world, they ought to be. Any one who has any regard for a literary reputation had better burn his bridges behind nim when be takes his departure, and have no intercourse with a world that, if sinful, seems to have more sense than the spirit world.

The Boot on the Other Leg Now.

Troy Times (Rep.).
Not long ago the Democrats were defending the summary removal of Mr. Graham from the Secretaryship of the Senate, on the ground that Secretaryship of the Senate, on the ground that during the recess of Congress he engaged in work for his party. And now Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, of the House of Representatives, has gone off to Ohio, where he is making arrangements for the approaching Gabernatorial canvass, meanwhile neglecting his official duties entirely. Thus the Democratic managers vindicate their reputation for consistency.

A Possible Blessing in Disguise.

New York Times (Rep.).

But for the exodus Southern capital might have gone on crushing Southern lobor indefinitely, or as long as the South itself could have endured the process. The migration is then to ndured the process. The migration is, then, to come extent, a revolt of labor, which can be some extent, a revolt of labor, which can be fully overcome only by an acknowledgment of its obligations on the part of capital. It is not a movement to be rasnly encouraged, or to be heartlessly used by politicians. But it will not improbably hasten the correction of the more flagrant wrongs and evils of the Southern industrial system; and in this respect its indirect consequences may be vast and beneficial.

A Wall of Agony.

Augusta (Ge.) Chronicle (Dem.).

The Democrats in Congress have cut a sorry figure in their contest with the Executive. It is useless to mines words about the matter. They have blundered, blundered badly, and subjected themselves to merited ridicule. They have placed themselves in the attitude of one who seeks an issue, but retreats as soon as he sees that his opponent is prepared to meet it. The first step they took was a false one, and there is wisdom in the French maxim that it is the first step which counts. During the last session there was a good reason for attaching the political legislation desired to Appropriation bills. The Senate was Republican, and it was impossible to get separate measures through that body. But when the new Congress organized this reason no longer existen, for each House contained a Democratic majority. There was no reason why the political measures should not have been emoodled in separate bills in the first instance.

emoodled in separate bills in the first instance.

Tilden in Texas.

Mr. Tilden is not a favorite in Texas as a Presidential candidate. The Waco. Teiphone (Dem.) wants Hancock or Bayard, and says that with Tilden there is nothing to hope for but disgrace and disaster. It charges him with having already inaugurated the same tactics which made the campaign of 1876 a diagrace to the Democratic party; and that even now newspapers are beginning to publish carefully worded paragraphs lauding Tilden and urging his claims as they did three years ago. "The writer knows, and fifty other editors in Texas are well aware, that in 1876 Mr. Tilden secured newspaper advocacy for himself by contracting for favorable newspaper notices in Democratic journals at so much per line. The contracts were made through the firm of Bates & Locke, newspaper advertising agents. Bear it in mind, too, that this was a firm both of whose members were Republicans,—one of them being the celebrated 'Petroleum V. Nasby,' whose letters from the Confederit X Roads' have been as disparaging to the Democratic party as Nast's cartoons in Harper's Wesky."

Gen. Grant's Reception at Home.

gt. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.).

We heartily agree with all that is or can be said against any attempt to make a political junketing trip out of the proposed reception to Grant on his arrival in San Francisco. The fewer the politicians in that crowd the better it will be for Grant and for his future prospects as a Republican candidate. He has traveled abroad as the representative not of a political party, but as a whole people. And he ahould be received on his return in the same way. He comes back, as he went forth, an eminent citizen of this country, deserving well of every American. Nothing can be grained to his candidace, or to the certainty of his election, by a partisan reception on American soil. He will very soon be the declared choice of a majority of the people for President of the United States, but there is no necessity just now for foreing the issues involved in this choice, and there is still less necessity for greeting him in

Okolona (Miss.) Southern Stores (Dem.).

There is no necessity for any State having State siag. The star-spangled, ctc., is amenough to cover the whole Union.—Northern Echange.

State fig. The star-spangled, etc., is ample enough to cover the whole Union.—Northern Exchange.

Though knave! If any more flags in this country must be furled forever, it will be the Stars and Stripes. Yes, sir; that flag will be torn into a thousand shreds and tatters and spit upon by the patriotic people before they will permit a traitor hand to touch one fold of the bright banners that float over their free, sovereign, and separate Commonwealths.

Meriatan (Miss.) Mercury (Dem.).

The Northern howlers over the "wild utterances" of the Okolona States are making asses of themselves,—if they are not asses already made. They are not particularly disturbing Aif Harper nor Kernan, his assistant, nor anybody clase down this way but an inconsiderable number of durt-danbers and dirt-caters. The negro is done for as a property-mattel, and they are not going to drive us out of the Union any more about the negro, with their ridictious noise. We all take our stand with them who stand in the Union and by it, and will not give our free thoughts to propitiate the favor of a gang of fanatical sacred crocodile worshipers. We are rather amused to hear their howls. Our friends up in the prairies will oblige us by poking up the Radical animals again. We have heard the wolves how in the recesses of the forests in the night-time, when the owls answered and we listened and enjoyed. Poke 'em up and give us a roar, and listen for the squeak of the dirt-cater amid the uproar. Who's alraid! Nobody but the dirt-pile eater. But, hold! Don't make them roar too lond nor too long, for we fear the poor and timid dirt-eater may befoul himself if you do.

We're Afraid.

We're Afraid. [SONG OF THE BOURBONS IN CAUCUS ASSEMBLED.]

New York Tribume (Rep.).

Save us from the crimson hand
Of the frenzied Yankee Folder

Swarming o'er our gentle land, To enslave us—as we told yer! Trampling on our sacred freedom!
Smiting us with crimson blade;
Take your soldiers—we don't need 'em—
Call 'em off, for we're afraid!

Georgia writhes beneath the hoel
Of some pinety Union troopers,
Proud Floridians have to kneel
To a hundred interlopers.
Forty soldiers crush out Texas,
Sixty Tennessee havade;
O the slaves the Army makes ust
Call it off, for we're afraid!

Some nine hundred warriors bold
Crush the liberty of we 'una.
Scattered through our peaceful fold
From New York to New Orleans,
Almost one to every county
On our ballot-boxes raid;
And each soldier has his bounty—
Call 'em off, for we're afraid.

We will give, if free to plan
Witaout prejudice or passion,
Just one ballot to each man—
That is, one to each Caucasian.
We're a gettin' shet of uiggers,
And, witaout the soldiers' aid
We can fix the 'lection figers—
March 'em off, for we're afraid,

Every Democrat is shy, And 'tis difficult to get him And the simulate to go that to go to other poils of nigh.
When a soldier's Boking at him.
We're too hopest-shat's what alls usf
When a warrior's eyes are laid
On us, then our courage falls usCall 'em off, for we're afraid!

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

A Resident of the Big State Refutes Some of the Hon. Eli Perkins' Allusions to the State of Texas.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

San Antonio, Tex.. May 6.—I noticed in your daily issue of April 21, you copy a letter of Eli Perkins from the Cincinnati Enquirer, which does great injustice to this portion of Texas.

Having spent two seasons here, each embracing most of the winter and spring months, and having traveled over large sections of Southwestern Texas, as well as the eastern and northern portions, I feel prepared to give a true ac-

ern portions, I feel prepared to give a true ac-count of the country and its population.

I have become more familiar with that part which lies on thirty degrees of latitude and be-low to the Gulf than with the northwestern

those of the same population in the towns of Onio, Michigan, Wisconsili, Jowa, and Missouri in every respect. The lands are richer and more productive; the houses are well built and well fifthished; the selbools are graded, made exist the productive; the houses are well built and well fifthished; the selbools are graded, made exist the propulation. Saying nothing of this city,—concerning which these remarks are specially of the population. Saying nothing of this city,—concerning which these remarks are specially true,—where in all the Northwest can you find them truer than of Seguin, tionzales, Cuero, Victoris, Goliad, Corpus Christ, and numerous other smaller villages and cities?

The Texans here, and those who have settled among them, are not "clad in butteraut-colored cotton overalls and broad and slouched hats with holes in the topa, or dressed in rags and fed on the cotumoniest kind of fool,—corn, pork, molasses, andigoffee,—the old slave dist." You do not find here, in the farm region, "the equality of the distribution of the country you find many large and eccellent hodess, and sy on enter "your feet rest on ingrain or Brussel carpets," and many of the farmers have fine barns and chair with viands, fresh vegetables, canned fruits, and all the luxuries of the higher civilization as the tables in Illinois or Obio.

In this mild climate, where there is almost the stock; and their tables are as well furnished with viands, fresh vegetables, canned fruits, and all the luxuries of the higher civilization as the tables in Illinois or Obio.

In this mild climate, where there is almost the stock is and their tables are as well furnished with viands, fresh vegetables, canned fruits, and all the luxuries of the higher civilization as the rest of the state of the state of the state of the state of the vegetables, and it was the vegetables, and the rest of the state of the stat

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

A Never-Ending Stream of Dusty Documents,

After Which Mr. Kalstrom Gives Some Uninteresting Testimony.

There is probably not one of the jury in the Custom-flouse case who is not emphatically in favor of a strict observance of the civil Sabbath, as long at least as the case on which they are engaged holds out. They all observed the last Lord's day and blessed it, as they visited the parks and other breathing spots within the urban domains, or took advantage of running trains and an early adjournment Saturday aftermoon to rush out to their homes in the country, remain over Sunday, and return in time for the opening of court yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. They looked all the fresher and brighter for their brief respite from the stifling air of the court-room for six and a half hours a day, and, apparently fortified by the rest they had so well There is probably not one of the jury in the apparently fortified by the rest they had so well carned, returned to the performance of their exhaustive duties with an air of calm resignation suffusing their faces, and beads of perspiration rolling down their foreheads and their well-tanced checks. Perhaps with the eye of faith they were looking forward to another Sunday and another temporary results. and another temporary respite.

tamed checks. Perhaps with the eye of fath they were looking forward to another Sunday and another temporary respite.

MORE LETTERS.

On the opening of the court, Mr. Swett, counsel for Potter, concluded the reading of the 25-page epistic of Mueller to Potter on the subject of hauling.

After a wrangle between counsel as to the order of submitting the letters and protest from Mr. Swett against any emasculation of the correspondence, Mr. Bonteil proceeded to read Potter's letter of Dec. 6, 1875, to Bristow, in which Potter submitted the hauling question in all its length, breadth, thickness, and general freedom from anything like interest. The Secretary in the course of time referred the matter to the proper law officer for an opinion, and the next thing read was an opinion of Solicitor-General Phillips, dated Jan. 17, 1878; directed to Bristow, which was rather to fayor of Mueller, but not decisive of the questions involved. Another letter, Feb. 6, 1876, about the time the cutting was to be resumed, was from Potter to Mueller. The reading of this was excuse enough for the guading of Mueller's reply. Then there were farther pen and ink differences of opinion's between the Supervising Architect and the contractor on the subject of the construction, of the hauling contract, and Mr. Boutell, without conscience or remore, sinns letters and answers at the Court and the devoted jury until he could stand it no longer, and was compelled to ask Mr. Swett to relieve him. The latter took a drink of water, cleared his throat, blew his nose, wiped his face, and started off with a sixteen-pare letter from Mueller—though written by Mills—to Potter, in which Mueller's claim was argued with all the writer's ingenuity. When Mr. Boutell resumed his task, reading a brief letter from Potter's clerk, Jacoba, which stated that Potter was away, and wound up by putting certain inquiries as to what Mueller really did claim, Jacoba evidently being a little bill in his understanding of the matter. Mueller, in his reply, distinctly stat

THE NEXT LETTER and northeastern, and allow me to speak more particularly of this.

On and below the line of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antunio Railway, there are numerous cities and villages which will rank with those of the same population in the torse.

some compensation for this work "halling). The letter informed burling that Mueller has submitted the above proposition for settlement, and that it was referred to him (Burling) for his onlinos. Burling replied that, in his judgment, 10 cents a cubic foot would be a fair price for the delivery of finished stone at the building, and six certs for rough stock.

Mr. Boutell was in the midst of reading a letter from Mueller to Burling—an Inclosure referred to by Burling in another letter to Potter—when the Court took a recess until 2 o'clock. In the afternoon, Mr. Boutell commenced the letter from Mueller to Burling at the noint where he left off at the close of the morning session. It was another able presentation, otensibly by Mueller but really by Mills, his sharp, clear-headed clerk, of the contractor's claim for hauling. Another letter was read from Burling to Potter, in which the writer took issue with Mueller on certain points made in the latter's proposition, but finally admitted that he was entilled to '112,' cents per cubic foot. Next came a telegram frem Mueller requesting a hearing on Burling's report at Washington, and this was followed by a telegram from Potter granting the request. Then came a letter from Potter to Inspector Church,—evidentw written after the "hearing,"—instructing him to proceed to Chicago and consult with Burling as to the merits or demerits of the claim. Mr. Boutell next read Church's report,—a most voluminous official document. The visiting expert reported that Mueller was performing services not required of him in his contracts,—that he had furnished the grounds at Twelfth street when not bound to do so,—ind was entilfed to compensation therefor. Of Mueller's proposition for a settlement. Church reported that he was satisfied it was reasonable and just; and, in view of the extinguishment of all claims by Mueller which might have been urged in the courts, and in view of the reasonableness and letter, fated July 3, 1878, from Potter to Secretary's finely and a statement by Prussin

ANDREW KALSTROM,
a tall, fair-haired Saxon, who said he resided at
No. 1191 State street, had lived here three
years, and had been a clerk connected with the
new building in the stone-cutting department.
Orders for dimension-stone were generally

No. 119! State street, had lived here three years, and had been a clerk connected with the new building in the stone-cutting department. Orders for dimension-stone were generally given by letters written by the Assistant Superintendent to Mueller, of which letters he had made a list, which Mr. Campbell handed him, and which he identified. The first was away back in 1872. [The prosecution offered the list instead of reading the orders.] Witness, continuing, said his connection with the building dated from March 11, 1876. Wheaton was Inspector of Stone, and used to make out what were called inspection-lists. Witness produced the lists from Nov. 22, 1875, but said two or three were missing. One was disted Nov. 80, 1875, at which time, so witness fast informed, Prussing and not Wheaton was dispector. The body of the list and the summary were in Prussing's handwriting, and the paper presented what purported to be an accurate record of stock and net sizes, amount of sawing, etc., etc., for stones in the various courses. These certificates, continued the witness, were kept in the Superintendent's office; and at the end of the month the contractor presented his bill, with which these certificates were compared.

One of the billis presented by Mueller was produced and identified, the witness stating that it was upon these certificates that the vouchers previously introduced in evidence were made out. After stock was received and issoccted it was turned over to the Assistant Superintendent for the purpose of being cut. Besides the Assistant Superintendent the Government had three, and sometimes four, time-keepers, two clarks, and a watchman; Mueller had two, and sometimes from March 11, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1877. Prior to that he was Inspector of Stock, being succeeded as such Insocctor by Wheaton, whoremained an Isapector till the summer of 1878. The timekeepers, while the witness was there, were P. C. McQueenes, W. G. Cooper, C. W. Gindele, and Joan Sergent. George Reed was master mason, in the employ of Mueller mat two mo

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Ireland. Teland.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Will you please inform me what is the most reliable and impartial history of Ireland? [Thomas D'Arcy McGee's.]

We Leave It to the Governor To the Editor of The Tribune.

Maddison, Wis., May 10.—If Gov. Palmer should be elected President of the United States, would the White House be a Cooper's Institute?

They Want Grant.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
FARMER CITY, May 9.—As an indication of

FARMER CITY, May 9.—As an indication of the political sentiment here, I will give the following: I overheard an aged Republican today say that he hoped the good Lord would paralyze his right arm if he ever cast a ballot for a Democrat; that he was 68 years old, had served four years in the gallant old Thirty-sisth illinois, and hoped to God that he might live till '80, to cast his vote for Gen. Grant for President. The universal opinion is that Grant is the man we want.

STONE.

A Patrolman Explains the "Walking"

CHICAGO, May 11.—In "Decency's" letter, in this morning's issue, he is inclined to cast some reflections on the officers on duty in this city for not reporting all that is going on on their beats. Does he not know that on some of the beats there are scores of these women, and that it is impossible for an officer to begin to watch them and attend tolhis other duties?—for, no matter how bad they carry on in the presence of others, they will carry themselves straight as soon as an officer makes his appearance,—and they can see an officer a block away,—and it is easy for them to take to a side street or an alley for many of them take their victims in the back way, which all these blocks are provided with, and they can walk and do their business for weeks without ever once being detected by the officer or duty. We hope the people will not blame those on duty for everything that goes wrong.

"Dr. A. S. Brooks."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

The Democrats evince a strong determination to renominate Judges Rogers and McAliit ter. Let them! Kentucky is not. I believe, re sponsible for Judges McA. nor his Democracy but the others may have othe things, they, assuredly, have come hones it from Kentucky with them in the flosh.

One cannot but admire their wisdom in leaving the semi-civilized State of their nativity which they were powerless to reform if they would, and in coming to the enlightened City of Chicago, to become Mayors, Judges, ctc., where would, and in coming to the enlightened City of Chicago, to become Mayors, Judges, ctc., where he par and emoluments are much more, and where they are also less liable to be shot for their form the part of the maintreast of their nativity.

An Empress' Ceinture.

An interesting personal relic is about to be sold under the hammer of Mesars. Christe, which, besides its associations, is well worth seen the part of the same of the time of the Empre. It is a ceinure, or

"Dr. A. S. Hrooks."

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Under the above caption an article appeared in Sunday's issue of your paper which does an injustice to a gentleman of high sanding in the community where he resides.

paper which does an injustice to a gentleman of high sanding in the community where he resides.

Your reporter is certainly misipformed as to the facts in the controversy between Dr. W. P. Passmore, of Hot Springs, and Dr. Aiman Brooks, of this city.

In regard to the subject matter of the suit we will say pothing now, as the case will be tried again in a few months.

The statement that the jury stood "eleven to one" is entirely wrong. The facts are that after the jury had been discharged from the case, Judge Rogers asked the foreman how they stood. The foreman replied, "Eight for the plaintiffs and four for the defendant." The Court then requested those who were in favor of finding for the defendant to rise, and only four jurors stood up.

Upon interrogating the jurors afterward, it was found that the eight differed in opinion as to the amount of damages to which the plaintiffs were entitled, the amount varying from \$2.000 to \$9.000, none fixing the amount at a less sum than \$2,000.

More than ever satisfied with the justice of their claim, the plaintiffs patiently wait the verdict of another jury.

E. R. Bliss.

A Suggestion for Republicans.

Fremony, Neb., May 8.—If the Democrats in Congress succeed, New York City and Brooklyn will be apt to determine the choice of the next President in connection with the South. Why not follow the precedent of West Virginia, and, by slicing off those cities and Long Island, erect them into a separate State (a is Fernando Wood)? Congress can do it with the consent of the New York Legislature. Four-fifths of New York State would be a Renublican State; the other one-fifth would be Democratic. 1 think the State now has thirty-five Electoral votes (Democratic).

New York City, etc. (new State), Electoral votes (Democratic).

Allowed for Senators (Bepublican).

28

Allowed for Senators (Republican).

Decan't Regret His Departure.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 13.—I think a very large num ber of Fresbyterians in this city and throus out the Northwest were delighted to notice it the Rev. F. L. Patton, D. D., had accepted out the Northwest were delighted to notice that the Rev. F. L. Patton, D. D., had accepted a Professorship in a London theological institution. They will cordinally bid him zo, and no stand on the order of his going, but go at once He succeeded in drawing one of the best an ablest preachers—Prof. Swing—out of the Presbyterian Church. He also made Prasbyterian is the control of the Presbyterian Church. He also made Prasbyterian is at the control in the control of the Presbyterian is at the control of the Presbyterian is at the control of the Presbyterian is a streen the control of the Church of the control of the c

The Judicial Election.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, May 11.—I notice this morning, in your Sunday's issue, an article on the coming judicial election, rather favoring a compromise Convention, and the nomination of candidates from both political parties.

It needs no prophet to foretell that this plan will most likely fail totally, or, if it does not, will satisfy neither party. All the signs of the times tend to rigid party action. The Democrats, both in and out of Congress, never fail to hew up to the line; and the Republicans meet them, and resist them on their own ground.

The Hepublicans of Cook County can have no fears of party nominations with proper candidates in the field. Strong and widespread objections he against the present incumbents, or the most of them, and their renomination would be equivalent to defeat.

Many members of the Bar are outspoken in their opinion that Cook County needs a new judicial deal,—others, more conservative, having to go before them with their cases, are less outspoken, but mutter deeply, and others, still more conservative, shake their heads in allezoe, but with an assured determination to bring their influence and their votes to bear at the proper time. Hundreds, more or less, of disappointed applicants—many of whom are better men than the nominees sent in for Justices—will bring all their influence to bear against them; but all will favor new judicial nominees,—whereas not one of the appointed Justices will vote against new nominees on that account.

The Democrats evince a strong de

An Empress' Ceinture.

Landon Times.

An interesting personal relic is about to sold under the hammer of Mesars. Chris which, besides its associations, is well worthing as a specimen of excellent jeweler's worthe time of the Empire. It is a ceinture girdle, presented as a wedding rift to the press Marie Louise by Napoleou. A memo dum pluned to the lining of the which contains this elegant ornautells us that it was bequeathed in to the late owner,—who was, it may added, the late Countess of Westmoreland, died recently at the great age of 87,—by the of the Empress, widow of Napoleon, "whom I lived in much friendship and intim at Parma and Florence from 1815 to 1830." ceinture is of gold, the design being classic, the style of the Empire, formed of two narrobands of open work, set with pearls in form of the Greek honeysuckle at the cap and joining at the centre with a large antig only cameo of Apollo and a muse, frowhich hauga a long pendant increasing width down to the lowest edge, where it is or mented with five imperial crowns, each having tassel of loose pearls. The pendant, being field, is made of broad open-work links of typatterns, repeated alternately, and gradual larger and larger from the waist down.

Want Bigger Glasses.

The lager-beer drinkers of New Orleans do not ask for lower prices, but they want more beer for their money. They lately held a public meeting, and the demand for enlarged beer glasses was made by many of the speakers. Mr. Einbercher said that the cost of all the components of lager beer had been brought down to such a low figure that drinkers, as American freemen, were determined to have the size of the glasses increased proportionately. Mr. Rosenberg argued that, at a time when the aid poor felt the business depression, 100 per cent profit on beer was too much. Mr. Bach said: "Sheutlemens—I don't shpeak if you don't call upon me, but dere ought to be as much bulge in de beer glass ash deer ish in de barrel." Mr. Schonberg advocated a size of glass that would bring the profit down to one cent on each filling. The following resolution was passed unanimously by the 300 voters: "That those present at this meeting organize themselves into a society to

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds and Refunding Certificates---Foreign Exchinge Strong.

Increasing tase of the Chicago Loan Market—Stocks Inserve.

The Produce Markets Legular, but Generally Higher Previations Tame-Freights Easter.

An Important Advance in Wheat-Other Breadstuffs Stronger in

FINANCIAL.

Transactions in Government bonds continue large. Dealers are buying the 4 per cents at 102@102%, and are selling at 102½@102%. There is a tendency to enthusiasm in some quarter over the rapid adoption of the refunding certificates by the dear people. The real purchasers of most of the refunding certificates sold in Chicago are speculators. There is good authority for saying that a syndicate—on the New York plan—has been formed of boys, and adult messengers, to buy the certificates at the Sub-Treasury and the Post-Office. The certificates as obtained are sold to the large dealers at an average profit of 1 per cent, and at present prices the purchasers are assured a good profit by holding till July 1. The success of the speculators may be inferred from the fact that sales have been made by them of blocks as large as \$50,000. The people are getting very few of the certificates. This is to be regretted, because there is undoubtedly a demand for them among small investors. Some of the brokers report sales of small lots of \$10 and \$20 at a premium of 2 per cent. It was a mistake to sell the certificates in sums of \$100. People who have \$100 can buy a \$100 bond. If the sale had been restricted to sums less than \$50, the lowest denomination of bond, the speculators would have had a much smaller share. The rise in the price of the 4 per cents has created something of a speculative-interest in them, and we bear of some transactions in them d something of a speculative interest in em, and we hear of some transactions in them nargins. Par can be borrowed on the 4 per s, and the loans on them can be carried at cent per annum. The 6s of 1881 have ad-ad to 108% bid and 107 saked; the 5s of 881 are 103% bid and 103% asked; and the 41/4s, 00% bid and 107% asked.

n the Chicago foreign exchange market there few signs of an export movement of stuffs. ld are scarce, and rates consequently firm. In icago, sterling grain bills were 485 for 60-day and 486¼ for sight, and French were so for 60-day and 486¼ for sight, and French were strong 18¼(@517 for 60-day bills. The actual Chirates for sterling were 487 and 488½. In York, the actual rates were 487 and 489½ and 480. In the state of the sterling were 487¼ and 480. In the state of th ial rates wer 518% for 60 days and 516% on

actual rates were 518% for 60 days and 516% on demand.

Consols were steady, but ranged below the recent average price. At the opening they were 98 9-16, and there was an advance of %, to 98 11-16. Silver advanced %, to 50% pence per ounce in London. A peculiarity of the London financial situation is the indisposition of capitalists to engage in any new enterprises. According to the Times, the sanguine promoters of new enterprises have been so steadily losing their money for years past, that there is little prospect of the public being tempted to support new schemes promoted by the class of financial adventurers who in the past have made such havoc under cover of the facilities afforded by the law of limited liability. Money is very likely to remain cheap for some time yet, through the absence of that stimulus which has been given to enterprise by capitalists after former commercial crises, and the trade of the world will be all the sounder when it does become brisk if there are fewer mushroom growths to give a false appearance of prosperity.

At the Chicago banks the tendencies of the money market are in favor of greater ease in rates on account of a growing loanshie sur-

money market are in favor of greater ease in rates on account of a growing loanable surplus. There are some applications from Board of Trade borrowers for loans with which to carry stuff, but the volume of this business has very much decreased since May 1. The local money market is sustained by the large amount of stuff that is being carried through the month on Board of Trade account. The miscellaneous demand for accommodations is not large. Rates are 9@7 per cent on call loans, with some lower rates on such collateral as Governments. The current time rate is 7@8 per cent, with some small transactions at \$@10 per cent. The currency movement is light in all directions. There was a smaller demand for New York exchange. Bank clearings were \$4,000,000.

There were sales of Cook County 1880s at 102, and Cook County 5 per cents at 101 and inter-

Stocks were irregular and not active. There was a strong disposition to realize, and large amounts of cheap Southwestern stocks were sold in New York on Chicago account to secure amounts of cheap Southwestern stocks were sold in New York on Chicago account to secure the profits within reach. There were few stocks in the list that made an advance. St. Paul common was firm, and advanced from 45 to 45%, on the encouraging crop reports from Minnesota. In subsequent dealings, part of this advance was lost. The close was 45%, a net ga'n for the day of %. St. Joe gained %, to 19%, but the preferred lost %, to 42%. Some of the Southwestern stocks, despite the realizing sales, exhibited a strong upward tendency. St. Louis and San Francisco common gained %, to 10%, and the preferred %, to 12%. There is a "point" that this stock will go to 25. St. Louis & Iron Mountain, which is showing increased earnings on account of the revival of the Missouri iron interest, sold at 23%. Kansas Pacific opened at 57 and closed at 59%. St. Paul & Minneapolis, the Northwestern fancy. St. Paul & Minneapolis, the Northwestern fancy. St. Worthern improved %, to 15%, while the preferred lost %, to 41%. Western Union sold as high as 106%, but closed at 105%. The Transcontinental Gould combination were weak. Union Pacific sold down from 72% to 71%, Erie dropped from 27% to 27%, the preferred from 52% to 51%, and Wabash from 36 to 34%.

The other losses were Lake Shore %, to 73%; St. Paul preferred %, to 86: Rock Island & to

na %, to 53%; and Jersey Central %, to 44%.

Northern Pacific sold at 40.

Among recent Chicago operations have been asles of North Pacific common at 14%, that was bought by a syndicate of Chicago capitalists at 1. They purchased at that figure \$5,000,000, par value, costing them, at 1, \$50,000. They sell at an advance of 1,350 per cent.

Northwestern gold bonds were 114%; St. Paul sinking funds, 107; Burlington, Cedar Rapida & Northern, \$2; and Alton gold \$5, 104% ex. interest. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 69, and the seconds 38.

In railroad bonds, in New York last Saturday, the widest fluctuations were in Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts, which declined 3% per cent, to 42, and subsequently recovered to 44%. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented rose from 56% to 58%, and 8t. Louis & from Mountain seconds from 89 to 90. Eric consolidated seconds were firm at 74% (674%, and funded 5s at 78% (878%). Onlo & Mississippi seconds declined 1½ per cent, to 99%, and closed at 93%. Deaver & Rio tirande first were in demand, and rose to 98%.

Baltimore & Ohio shares had a remarkable rise last week. The quotation rose on a very few transactions from 90 to 105%. The rise makes a difference in favor of the Baltimore and the Johns Hopkins estate of \$700,000.

The particulars of a scheme to reconstruct the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad without foreclosure are given by the London Times of April 20:

(1) To reconstitute the Company under a statust by which two-thirds in amount of each class of bondholders, two-thirds in amount of each class of bondholders, two-thirds of other creditors, and two-thirds of the shareholders can by agreement daly registered dismiss the Receiver and restore the property to its owners. Thus reconstituted, the property is to be put under the direct supervision of the proprietors through a London committee. This Committee will call half-yearly meetings and publish half-yearly reports as well as monthly statements of receiving and expenditure. A most important proviso is that which takes power to issue fresh capital to the extent of \$7.000,000, having a first charge over the entire property, except that covered by the Ohio mortgage. A less objectionable plan would surely be to assess the shares for the benefit of the bondholders, especially as the great mass of the shares do not now represent real money in any shape, and never had a farthing of cash paid on them. The final point is that the claims against the Eric Company under various beads be enforced. A requisition to Sir H. W. Tyler, Mr. C. W. Young, and Capt. Dougless Galton accommanies the proposed scheme. If influentially requested to do so, these gentlemen are prepared, it is stated, to accept office on the London Committee.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks: GOVERNMENT U. S. 6s of '81.
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int....
U. S. new 4½s.
U. S. 4 per cent coupons
U. S. 4 currency 6s

*111 % *111 % *105 % *107 *104 *104 % *104 % *104 %

Following are Chicago quotations for coins: Austrian florins (paper)
Five francs
Prussian thalers
Holland guelders
Kronors (swedish
Mexican and S. American doubloons
Spanish doubloons

> EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st., DEALER IN MERCANTILE PAPER. First-class Susiness Paper negotiated at low rates of interest.
>
> Money to loan on good Securities at bottom figures.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS. Highest prices paid for the New U. S. 4 per cent Re-unding Cartificates.

Chicago.

SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.

128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

STOCK BROKERS.

Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N.

Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information trunshed on application.

Messra. Saltonstall. Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS. COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., 100 WASHINGTON-ST., Deal in all the issues of U. S. BONDS.
The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand.
CALLED 5-20s and 10-40s purchased of exchanged at current rates.
Asso. buy and sell COUNTY. CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, and other foreign points.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BANKER AND BROKER, Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrant Member of New York Stock Exchange:

> GENERAL BROKER, · NAS RENOVED TO .ee Washington-st. COOK CO. 5 PER CENT.

NORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY 7 PER CENT BONDS, CHARLES HENROTING, 108 Washington-st. Investment Securities of all kinds.

POREIGN EXCHANGE. GOVERNMENT BONDS,

LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED. LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were strong, with Denver & Rio Grande firsts, Kansas & Texas, and Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, as features.
State securities were dult.
The stock market was generally firm in early dealings, and prices advanced 1/681/4, Louisville & Nashville making the greatest improvement. Kansas Pacific came next, with an advance of 3, 8t. Louis & San Francisco first preferred showing a rise of 24/4, the latter reacting 1/4 at the close. During the afternoon, coal stocks became weak and fell off 1/4/21, and towards the close a selling movement was developed in Wabash, which broke from 361/4 to 341/4. Louisville & Nashville also became weak, selling down from 701/4 to 651/4, but subsequently recovering to 601/4. This had the effect of alignity depressing the general market, which declined 1/4/21/4, the latter from Mountain, but in final dealings a firmer tone prevailed, and a

fractional recovery ensued. Union Pacific was weak throughout, declining from 72% to 71%. Iron Mountain, after advancing to 20%, closed at 28%, and Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolls rose to 33, and closed at 32%. Its caruings increased 842,000 the first four months of this year, and \$125,000 compared with the first four months of 1877. Transactions were 192,000 shares: 18,000 Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Wabash, 7,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 30,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 preferred, 6,000 Lackawanna, 8,400 New Jersey Central, 6,500 Union Pacific, 4,000 St. Joes, 9,000 Ohios, 18,000 Western Union, 3,000 St. Paul & Minneapolis, 1,700 Indianapolis. Cmetimati & Lafayette, 4,000 Louisville & Nashville, 8,500 Iron Mountain, 2,000 Kansas City & Northern, 14,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 1,500 Kansas Pacific, 3,000 Kansas & Texas, and 8,000 Quicksliver. Money market casv at 2%@3%. Prime mercastile paper, 4@4%.
Sterling exchange firm; 60 days, 487%; sight, 489.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLBANS, May 12.—Sight exchange of

New Orleans, May 12.—Signt exchange on New York, ¼ premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488.
FORBIGN.

LONDON, May 12.—Consols, money, 98 9-16; account, 98 11-16.

American securities—Reading, 17; Erie, 28½; preferred, 54.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4½s, 109½; 4s, 104%.

Paris, May 12.—Rentes, 1181 40c. REAL ESTATE.

2 (Charles Pammler to William Haberkamp) 2 (Charles Pammler to William Haberkamp) 314 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f,
25x17814 ft, improved, dated May 8
(Nadison Beal to Francis M. Bacon).
Portland sv, 325 ft s of Thirty-first st, w
f, 20x125 ft, dated May 3 (Benjamin
Shurtleff to Daniel Gavne).

Lumber st, n w corner of Throop st, Lots
141 and 142, dated May 10 (Join B
Lyon to Thomas R. Lyon, Trustee)...

Newberry av, 350 ft s of Wright st, w f,
45 3-16x100 ft, dated May 12 (Master
in Chancery to Charles Cooper)...

West Ohio st, 132 ft w of May st, s f, 25x
150 ft, dated May 13 (Anne L. Beck to
G. Larsen).

All of Block 24 and portions of Blacks 9,
23, 25, 26, and 25, all in Secs. 19, 39,
14, dated May 13 (Chicago, Burlington
& Quincy Railrond to Chicago & Northwestern Railrond Co).

Hickory st, 650 ft e of Deering st, a f, 25
x 150 ft, dated May 3 (Bernard Hill to
S. H. Kelly).

Hickory st, same as the above, dated
May 3 (S. H. Kelly to Sarah J. Hill...

Wat Twantisths i 188 ft en Lincott st.

Hambion to Arthur Schroeder). \$ 1,750
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Arnold st, 288 it s of Fifty-ninth st, w f,
24x186 6-10 ft, dated April 23 (James
Farrell to Harriett Berry). \$

Goodspeed st, 238 ft s of Forty-eighth st,
w f, 72x124 ft, dated May 10 (B. F.
Jacobs to John Donnelly). 450

COMMERCIAL. leading articles for the last two business days:

o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

| RECKEPTS. | SULPMENTS. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879.

Totals....... 73,984 638,776 1,071,461 839, 67
Taken for city...... 10,288 1,111 724

plant. News was received to the effect that not a few farmers are plowing up their wheat-fields and planting corn, because they despair of being able to raise a wheat crop. There were reports of rain in the Northwest, and some visitors from Minnesota stated that the wheat crop generally promises well in that State. But many operators hold that Minnesota is not the whole West, and that the prospects are not favorable to an average yield for the wheat-raising portions of the United States. There was a very good shipping demand for the low grades of wheat, and No. 3 advanced 25/c, but this was above the limits of most buyers, and this was above the limits of most buyers, and they fell back.

The wheat problem is really a most important

one, and very little understood. Scarcely any one seems to have a well-defined idea as to whether the strength is due to Wallstreet combination or to Western dry weather. The market in the past would undoubtedly have advanced much nore but for the memory of the fact that the man who operated on weather news has gen-erally been the one to get left, as a change in

In prices.

Corn was stronger yesterday in sympathy with wheat. There was a very good shipping demand, with light receipts and a big outward movement reported for the preceding forty-eight hours, while a further decline in lake freights also stimulated shippers. Oats and rye were firmer, and barley was nominally stronger.

Dry goods were reported quiet, though not more so than is usual to the season. Prices remain exceedingly firm. There was fair activity among the wholesale grocery trade, and firmness characterized prices of most lines. Sugars, rice, molasses, and teas especially were firm.

among the wholesale grocery trade, and firmness characterized prices of most lines. Sugars, rice, molasses, and teas especially were firm. Coffees remain unsettled. There was a good demand for butter, and with light receipts the market is working firmer. Cheese also was held with more confidence. The increased firmness in dairy products is due to the continued dry weather, which threatens to seriously curtail the production. Dried fruits and canned goods were quoted as before. The fish market was steady. No changes were developed in the bagging, tobacco, leather, and paint markets. Olls were in good request, and were generally steady. Coal was quoted unsettled,—selling at \$4.00@4.50 per ton for anthracite.

Lumber was reported fairly active by the yard-dealers, and steady, the dry stuff being firm, and most common stock was strong in view of the light receipts and reduction in the supply on hand. The cargo-market was quiet, the offerings being light, and most grades were quoted firm. Some cuts of inch-stuff were reported to be a little higher. Building materials were in fair demand, and generally steady. The sales are increasing, now that new brick are in the market. Wool was steady. The broom-corn and hide markets were unchanged. Hay was in good request for local use and shipment, and the best grades of timothy brought better prices. Seeds were steady, Hungarian and millet advancing under an active inquiry. Green fruits were in good request, berries being lower.

Lake freights were easier. Vessel men quot-

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were generally quiet and at times dail, though the market was firmer early in the day in spite of a reported weakness in hogs. There was not much demand for anything, and what there was seemed to be local, outside orders being scarce. There was little change in the tone of advices from other points.

Mass Pork—Sold 7½@10c higher, and closed 3½@5c above the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 9,000 bris seller June at 39,52½@9,62½, and 10,750 bris seller June at 39,52½@9,62½, Total, 19,750 bris. The market closed steady at 39.52½ for cash or seller May, 39,55@9,57½ for June, and 30,56@9,67½ for June, and 30,56@9,67½ for July. August was nominal at 10c above July. Old pork was held at \$8,75. Prime mess pork was nominal at \$8,75@9,00, and extra prime at \$7,75@8,00.

Lard—Sold 7½@10c on, but closed at Saturday's latest prices. Sales were reported of 100 tes spot at \$8,10; 250 tes seller June at \$8,12½@6,17½; 3,250 tes seller June at \$8,124@6,17½; 3,250 tes seller June at \$8,126@6,20; and 750 tes seller August at \$6,20. Total, 8,100 tes. The market closed time at \$6,10 spot or seller May; \$6,10@6,12½ for June; and \$1,10@6,12½ for June;

BESF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$0.00@9.25 for mess, \$10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and \$10.50@17.50 for hams.

TALLOw—Was quiet at 6@6%t for city and 5% @66 for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, though less active, as the offerings were light. The market was stronger, an advance of 25c per bri being demanded on some lots, chiefly winters. The demand was quite active for shipment, and local buyers were also more brisk than a few days ago. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters on private terms; 2, 400 bris double extras, chiefly at \$3.65@4.25; 100 bris superfine at \$3.25; 100 bris unsound at \$2.75. Total; 2, 800 bris. The following was the mominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters. 4.50 &5.25 &5.75 Good to choice winters. 4.50 &5.25 Fair to good winters. 4.50 &4.50 Choice Minnesotas. 4.50 &4.75 Fair to good winters. 4.50 &4.50 Fair to good winters. 4.50 &4.50 Fair to good springs. 3.75 &4.00 Low aprings. 2.50 &3.00 Fair to good springs. 3.75 &4.00 Demander of the strong springs. 3.75 &4.00 Demander of the strong

Bran-Was moderately active and firmer. Sales were 80 tons at \$0.75@10.00 per ton free on board

cars and \$9.50@9.75 on track.

Cons-Meal-Sale was made of ten tons coarse at \$13.00 per ton on track.

SHORTS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$10.00.

MIDDLINGS-Sales were 30 tons at \$10.00@

12.00.

BPRING WHEAT—Was more active and irregularly higher, being at times very much excited. The market for next month advanced 24cc, and closed 23cc above the latest quotation of Saturday, while July was even stronger, commanding a premium over June. The British markets were firmer all round, and New York was quoted fully 1ch higher, which our receipts were not large "for two days," and there was a good shipping demand for the lower graday, No. 3 advancing 23cc per but ut closed at 84c, which was a rise of only 2c; it was wanted for direct shipment to Europe. There were a rood many buying orders at the outset, some from the interior, the weather there being so dry as to excite fears of widespread failure of the crop. Some orders were also understood to be here from the East. The market was also strong, as a reaction from Sturday's fear that the Koene of the crop. Some of 1 cases and delivered that afternoon some of 1 cases and delivered that afternoon when the same of the crop. Some of the crop. Some of the crop. Some of the same that the same and the

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and easy, though small lots are filled at quotations:

Fine green carpet brash, \$\vec{v}\$ B 4\square\$44\square\$4

Green hurl 3\square\$40\square\$4

Red-tipped hurl 3\square\$4

Fine green, with hurl to work it 4 04\square\$4

Rod-tipped do 3\square\$6

Inferior 2\square\$4

Inferior 2\square\$6

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in fair demand

No. 1 whitelish, \$\frac{9}{2}\cdot \text{bri}\$.

Family whitelish, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{orl}\$.

Trout, \$\frac{5}{2}\cdot \text{bri}\$.

No. 1 shore, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{bri}\$.

No. 2 shore, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{bri}\$.

No. 1 shore, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{bri}\$.

Fat family, new, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{bri}\$.

No. 1 bay, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{bri}\$.

No. 1 bay, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{bri}\$.

Family hits

George's coddsh, per 100 lbs.

Bank cod, per 100 lbs.

Compressed cod.

Labrador herring, split, bris.

Labrador herring, round, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{bris}\$.

Labrador herring, round, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{bris}\$.

Holland herring

Sinoked hallout.

Scaled herring, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \text{box}\$.

California salmon, bris. 5. 75@ 6.0 3.1 1.25@ 1.3 ron Apples, Alden.
Apples, evaporated
Apples, New York and Michigan.
Apples, Southern.
Apples, Ohio.
Peaches, unpured, halves.
Peaches, unpured, quarters
Raspberries
Blackberries
Pitted cherries.

NUTS. Pexas pecans....

Mendaling, Java
O. G. Iava
Costa Rica
Choice to fancy Rio
Good to prime
Common to fair
Boasting .28 @29 .244@26 .18 @19 .164@174 .154@164 .134@15 .11 @12 Patent cut loaf The color of the c

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday 4,000 head; same time last week, 1,658 head. There was a satisfactorily active demand for fat cattle, and prices were firm and steady at the advance established on the closing days of last week. The supply was large for the opening day, but New York was reported stronger, and, as shippers took hold generously, there proved to be of fat cattles no considerable number in excess of the trade requirements. The lower grades also were well taken up (the supply of butchers' and canners stuff being moderate) but prices of thin stock were only indifferently sustained. In quality the offering were a good average. Well-fatted steers, weighing from 1,080 to 1,350 lbs, made up the bulk, and sales were mostly at prices ranging from \$4.30 upward to \$4.80. There were several sales at \$4.90,50.00, and in two or three instances higher figures were paid. Local buyers secured most of their supplies at \$2.75,4.00, and there were a few sales of stockers on a basis of \$2.500, 3.65 for poor to good grades. Included in the receipts were 320 stillers (fed in Chicago) sold by Gregory, Cooley & Co. at \$4.75,24.95. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS:

HOG SALES.

SHEEP—Were in light supply and in mod demand at \$3.7565.50 per 100 lbs for pot extra would sheep.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Benves—Receipts, 4, 100; market firm after a brisk business at an established average advance for the week equal to a strong ic, with general sales at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{01}\)\(\text{02}\)\(\text{02}\)\(\text{03}\)\(\text{03}\)\(\text{03}\)\(\text{05}\)\(\text{03}\)\(\text{05}\)\(\text{03}\)\(\text{05}\)\(\text{03}\)\(\text{05}\)\(

sheep, while on cattle bills to-day were at soc per 100 lbs from Chicago and 374c from St. Louis.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa. May 12.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday, 2, 584 head of through and 224 of local; total for the week ending this day, 2, 708 through and 488 local, against 3, 417 through and 748 local last week; supply exceedingly light for this market, and yet they are not all sold; no buyers on hand, except retailors; local batchers holding off on account of high prices asked over last week; best asked \$5.50; fair to good, 1,050 to 1,200 hs. \$5.00,05.25; common, 500 to 1,000 hs. \$4.00,24.30.

Hoss-leceipts, 13,000 head; total for week, 16,505, against 20,025 last week; yorkers, \$3.46,3.60; Philadelphias, \$3.7562.90.

Sheep-Beceipta, 10,000 head; total for week, 18,000, against 15,700 head week; selling at \$3.90 at 150; for best.

ST. LOUIS.

ST.

BY TELE FOREIG

Trade: LIVERPOOL, May 12-11: effrade:
Liverpool, May 12-11:30
210s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 16d@8s; white, 8s 8d@00s 2d
Corn, 4s 4d. Pork, 47s 6d.
Loxdon, May 12.—Livy
Corn steady. Cargoes off command for the Continent confair average American mixed passage—Wheat and corn fiffor wheat—English and Free England shows signs of impartice of the Corn steady, fair demand, favorable. Extra State flow Wheat unchanged; red wint 8s 7d; No. 3 do, 7s 8d. Conficoast—Wheat for the Understand; for the Continent it quiet, steady; long clear, 2as 3 Cumberlands, 24s 6d.

Roseial Disputch to
Liverpool, May 12—11:3
10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spr 1, 9a 4d; No. 2, 8a 10d; sp 7a 6d; white, No. 1, 9a 2d No. 1, 9a 5d; No. 2, 9a 2d. Co islons-Pork, 478 6d.

6Md; males 8, 000 bales; 2, 000; American, 6, 000. LONDON, May 12.—Perm LINSEED QIL—20s 5d. NEW Y Special Disputes to New York, May 12.—Gratronger. On red and amb spring grades about 1/40 to much lighter offerings, che attracted little mention, and from closing figures of Saturnore favorable tenor; 52, at \$1.0561.064; Chicag 24,000 bu No. 2 Norphion, at \$1.06.05mg w 24,000 bu No. 2 Nor potion at \$1.06, closing w bid and up to \$1.03 asked; at 93&96c, largely Milwans at 95c, for delivery June 1. request and unsettled in pricilivery declined ½@½c; optively tame; mixed Western Active demand for rye on ex stronger prices; 24,000 bu at 60c. Oats in fair but less generally steady basis as to

at 60c. Oats in fair but less generally steady basis as to affort, quoted at 35%@36c.
Paovisions—Hog product trifte higher, closing easier, livery in slack demand, quo for new; forward delivery quarket closing for May \$0.8 @10.10; July, \$0.95@10.10.15. Cut meats rather previous quotations. Bacons. previous quotations. clear at \$4.90@4, 95.

per b.

Wirsky-Offered at \$1.0 market lifeless.

Franckys-Business show gree of animation and little Liverpool, engagements by and 3,000 sacks do, through ments, on private terms, q

bid; 80,000 bu grain at 5% 5%d per bu.

To the Western 4s New York, May 12,—00 12 7-16@12 9-16c; future June, 12.50c; July, 12.74c tember, 12.58c; October, 1 FLOUR-Firmer; reculpit State and Western, 83.50c extra, 33.75@3.90; good twhite wheat extra, \$4.55@65.50; St. Louis, \$3.80@process, \$5.50@8.00.

GRAIN-Wheat unsettled rejected spring, \$1½@83c.

No. 2 do. \$1.05@1.00%; p. ungraded winter red, \$1.08@1.19; No. 1 do. \$1.184.

10@12 in., rough.. 10@12 in.... 10@12 in.... lay and Monday week, 1,658 head. ive demand for fat ad steady at the adng days of last week. pening day, but and, as shippers wed to be of fat cat s' and canners schere' and canners' es of thin stock were in quality the offer-Well-fatted steers, blbs, made up the prices ranging from re were several sales or three instances ocal buyers secured 75024.00, and there ma basis of \$2,500 Included in the refin Chicago) sold by 75024.90. The mar-BY TELEGRAPH.

weighing\$5,00@5,25

for city 1,050 lbs 2.65@4.90

helfers. 2.40@3.65

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ATY.

2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 584 head of through to week ending this local, against 3, 417 sek; supply exceedayet they are not all copt retailors; local ount of aign prices seked \$5.50; fair to .00\(\text{a}\)5.25; common,

d; total for week, eek; Yorkers, \$3.46 (3.90, end; total for week, eek; selling at \$3.90

w—Steady with a fair avy shipping steers, 1684.75; fair to good 7564.60; cows and fed Texans, \$3,256 4.40; stockers, \$2,75 00; receipts, 1,200;

r; rough beavy, \$3.1 norea, \$3.30@3.45; eccipts, 5,500; ship-ged; good to choice to fair, \$2.25@3.00; pd. 60; faircy, \$4.75 ents, 200.

L.—Market more at-25@6. 90; first qual-3.87½; most sales at 5; sales, 1.157. prices a shade off; a few at latter prices;

S-Quiet; common, 50; packing, \$3.35@ 5; receipts, 2,400;

gives the following in the city yards on

April 1, May 1, 1879, 1878, 1 234, 106 190, 892, 0 129, 180 52, 805 6 24, 587 18, 377 3 370, 299 789, 970 3 308, 544 156, 760

5 208, 544 105, 705
in. I to May 7 were
70, and 121, 804, 582
880, 949 feet lumber
in 1878.
was quiet. The ofeacht loads were sold
reing sales, but anid
ere firmer, and that
eady. Shingles and

ts, 7,540.

4.30@4.60

3.90@4.25

the following were received by the Chicago Board

ot. May 12-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 8s 6d (heat—Winter, 8s 10d@0s 4d; spring, 7s hite, 8s 8d@0s 2d; club, 0s 2d@0s 5d. ld. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 33s. May 12.—Liverpool—Wheat firm. ly. Mark Lanz—Wheat a shade dearer. corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm: the cemand for the Cowtinent continues. Corn quieter; fair average American mixed, 21s 6d. Cargoes on heat and corn firm. Country market English and French stiff. Weather i

form steady, fair demand. Weather rather more averable. Extra State flour, 2d higher, 11s 4d. Wheat unchanged; red winter 9s 1d; No. 2 spring, wheat incanaged; red winter 28 1d; No. 2 spring, 28 7d; No. 3 do, 7s Sd. Corn, 4s 444d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat for the United Kingdom in fair demand; for the Continent in good demand. Corn quiet, steady. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 83s. Bacon steady; long clear, 26s 3d; short clear, 26s; combarlands, 24s 6d.

IVERPOOL, May 12-11:30 a. m. -- Flour, No. 1, ; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 7s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, Sa 8d; club, No. 1,98 5d; No. 2,98 2d. Corn-New, No. 1,48 4d. Provisions-Pork, 478 6d. Lard, 33s. LIVERPOOL May 12—COTTON—Quiet at 6 13-16@ 6%d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000. LONDON. May 12.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 10s 8d. LIMBERD OIL—20s 5d.

NEW YORK.

**Boccol Disputch to The Tribuna.

New York, May 12.—Grain—Wheat generally

tronger. On red and amber winter and on most spring grades about %@lc a bushel higher on much lighter efferings, checking business; white structed little mention, and varied little in price structed little mention, and varied little in price from closing figures of Saturday; cable advices of more favorable tenor; 52,000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.0561.064; Chicago at \$1.0661.064; 24,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring, May potion, at \$1.06, closing with this price reported bid and up to \$1.03 asked; 115,000 bu No. 3 apring \$1.05 asked; 115,000 bu No. 3 asked; 115,000 bu No. 3 apring \$1.05 asked; 115,000 bu No. 3 apring \$1.05 asked; 115,000 bu No. 3 asked at 936.96c, largely Milwankee at 96c, and Chicago at 95c, for delivery June 1. Corn generally in less request and unsettled in price; No. 2 for early delivery declined \(\frac{4}{2} \) (c) option business comparatively tame; mixed Western ungraded at 440/45\(\frac{4}{2} \) (c) active demand for rye on export account at much stronger prices; 24,000 bu No. 2 Western in store at 60c. Oats in fair but less argent demand on a generally deady basis as to prices. No. 2 (these generally steady basis as to prices; No. 2 Chicago,

generally steady basis as to prices; No. 2 Chicago, affoat, quoted at 35½,036c.

Paovisions—Hog products generally quiet but a trifle higher, closing easier. Mess pork early delivery in slack demand, quoted at \$10.00@16.12½ for new; forward delivery quiet, but a trifle better; market closing for May \$9.90@10.05; June, \$9.90@10.10; July, \$9.95@10.10; August, 10.05@10.15. Cut meats rather more active at about previous quotations. Bacon has been slow; long clear at \$4.90@4.95. Western lard in moderate request for early delivery, and quoted firm; forward delivery fairly active at a shade better prices.

Tallow—In request; prime quoted at the close TALLow-In request; prime quoted at the close

at Bic. Sucars—In active inquiry for raw on a firm basis of 614@6 7-16c for fair to rood refining Cuba; refined in good request at 714@8c; soft, 6@71/c

WHISKY—Offered at \$1.00, and salved market lifeless.

Fraights—Business shows only a moderate degree of animation and little change as to rate; for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 2, 200 bris flour and 3, 000 sacks do, through freight and May shipments, on private terms, quoted at 2s 3d, and 2s bid; 80,000 bu grain at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d; 10,000 bu wheat at \(\frac{1}{2}\)d res bn WHISKY-Offered at \$1.05, and \$1.04% bld;

5kd per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, May 12.—Corron—Market dull at 127-16@12 9-16c; futures firm; May, 12.48c; June, 12.56c; July, 12.74c; August, 12.85c; Sep-

June, 12.56c; July, 12.74c; August, 12.85c; September, 12.56c; October, 11.79c.
FLOUR-Firmer; receipts, 23,000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.50@3.80; common to good extra, \$3.75@3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.75@5.50; St. Louis, \$3.80@6.00; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@8.00.

GRAIN-Wheat unsettled; receipts, 127,000 bu; rejected spring, 81½@35c; No. 3 spring, 93@96c; No. 2 do, \$1.05@1.06½; ungraded do, 93c@31.15; ungraded winter red, \$1.09&1.15; No. 2 do, \$1.18@1.19; No. 1 do, \$1.184@1.18½; ungraded amber, \$1.10@1.16; No. 2 white, \$1.13@1.19½; extra do, \$1.17½@1.18. Rye armer; Western, 60@62c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 61@63c. Barley unil and nominal. Malt duli and nominal. Corn-Market easier; receipts, 96.000 bu; ungraded, 44@45%c; No. 3.44%c; steamer, 44%65c; No. 2, 60, @45%c. Oats steady; receipts, 43,000 bu; No. 2, 85c; do white, \$7.93.7%c; No. 1 white, 39%240%c; mixed Western, 34@35%c; white do, 82.50.00.100.

Say A. S. Soc. do white. S7@37%c; No. 1 white. SN & Saye.

BAT—Fair demand at 40@45c.

Hors—Quiet but steady.

GROCKERS—Coffee quiet but unchanged. Sugar steady at fair demand; fair to good refining, the saye of the saye o

a.374.
BUTTER—Firmer; Western, 5@20a.
CHERRE—Western, 2@7c.
WHIREX—Market dul; \$1.04% bid; \$1.05 asked.
STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORM MAY 10.—Wheat,
1,872,000 bu; corn. 357,000 bu; oats, 359,000 ba; barley, 183,000 bu; re, 314,000 bu; malt,
92,000 bu; peas, 15,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

Milwaukee. May 12.—The stock of grain in Milwaukee at the opening of business to-day is reported by the warehousemen as follows:

WHEAT.	经经验的 图图 在	
No 1 and a second second	1879	1878.
No. 1 hard.	84, 881	25, 834
No. 1 regular	31, 401	106, 167
No. 2 regular.	P20 500	
No. 3 regular	1.757,568	107, 726
No. 4 recoles	257,946	116, 383
No moted transact services	109,801	
Boneral Management	4, 196	937
Winter No. 9	14, 529	254, 316
	207	2002, 020
	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	*****
Total	004 018	And non
*********	, 20m, 218	496, 363
No. 2 CORN.		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON
No. 2 CORN. Rejected	17,805	7.213
New	Talabaire	10,383
** ***** * ******	4,139	2.637
发生的主义的	SCHOOL SHOP	State of the last
Total	21, 934	20, 133
No e OATS.	41,004	20, 100
	444 800	10 000
	141,508	18,932
No. 2 white	*** ****	075
No. 2 white	3,856	
	COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF T	The same of
Total	145, 304	19,607
No. 9 BARLEY.		
	175, 385	330, 440
No. 3 Rejected	20, 234	9 020
Rejected		The same of
special bin	1,378	7 700
	6,170	0, 7:37
Total	STREET, STREET	
*** *** **** *********	203, 107	357, 499
No 1 BYE.	The same of the sa	CE PRINT DA
	72, 263	15,305
No.2	4,441	1.038
	100	2,000
Total	76,704	16, 393
	70, 704	10, 30
Western Association	sated Press	175 175 1850
MILWAUREE, May 12FLO	ren Wiene	美国的
Comment of the PLO	UNITED IN THE	STATE OF THE PARTY

.04; No. 1 Milawkee, \$1.01; No. 2 do. 974e; No. 17, 074c; June, 90e; July, 994c; No. 3 Milakee, 84c; No. 4 do. 76@78c; rejected. 70c. Corniet and higher; No. 2, 354c. Oats firm and fleer; No. 2, 274c. Rye higher; No. 1, 51c. ricy (nactive; No. 2 spring, 60c. Pnovisions—Quiet, but steady. Mess pork quiet; W. \$9.50. Prime steam lard. \$6.10. doss—Unchanged; \$3, 20@3, 50. Faxiours—Wheat to Baffalo, 34c. Recepts—Flour, 6, 500 bris; wheat, 79, 000 bu. Supplement—Flour, 6, 500 bris; wheat, 65, 000 bu.

BALTIMORE. Baltinons, May 12.—Flour-Strong and quiet: Vestern super, \$3.25@3.90, do extra, \$4.25@..85; do tamily, \$5.00@6.00. 4.85; do ramily, \$5.00@6.00.

Grain—Wheat—Western strong; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.19@1.20; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.174@1.175; May, \$1.164@1.16%; June, \$1.154@1.15%; July, \$1.144@1.16%; June, \$1.154@1.15%; July, \$1.144.114%; Angust, \$1.11. Corn—Western firm; Western mixed, spot and May, 434@43%c; June, 43%@44c; July, 44%@44%c; August, 45c; steamer, 40%c. Oats firm; Western white, 34@36c; do mixed, 32%@34c; Pennsylvania, 34@36c; Rye dull at 88@60d Hay—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$12.00 @14.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, Mess pork, \$10.50@10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shouldera, 3%@3%c; clear rib sides, 4%@3%c; clear rib sides, 4%@3%c; clear rib sides, 5%@6c, Hans, 9%@10c. Lard—Refined, in tierces, 7c.

BUTTERS—Firm and active; prime to choice Western packed, 14@16c; roll, 11@13c.

EGGS—Scarce and active at 11c.

PETROLEUN—Steady; crude, 7%@7%c; refined, 8%c.

COPPER—Steady and quiet; Rio cargoes, 10%@

Corres-Steady and quiet; Rio cargoes, 104@ 10c.

WHISKY—Duil at \$1.07@1.07;4.

FERICATS—To Liverpool, per steam, steady;
cotton, 2-16d; floor, 1s 3d; grain, 61-4a.

RECEITTS—Flour. 2, 349 bris; wheat, 92, 200 bu;
corn, 63, 500 bu; cats, 17, 100 bu; rye, 450 ba.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 71, 800 bu; corn, 123, 200 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, May 12.—Flour-Strong and higher; supers, \$3.50; XX, \$4.00@4.25; XXX, \$5.00@5.12½; high grades, \$5.25@6.00.
Grain-Corn-Demand fair and market firm at 49@53c. Oats quiet at 37c. CORN-MEAL-Demand fair and market firm at

\$2.50. HAY—Quiet; choice jobbing, \$18.00. PROVISIONS—PORK—Good demand; old, \$9.75; new, \$10.6254. Lard steady; tierce, 65,664c; hew, \$10.03%. Lark steasy; usres, \$5,00%; ker, 767%c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders, loose, \$3.75@3.80; clear rib, 4%c; clear, 5c. Bacon steasy; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 44,04%c; clear, 5%,65%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, demand fair; market firm; canvased, \$6,04%c. as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05@

1.10.
GROCKERS—Coffee steady; jobbing, ordinary to prime, 11% 16c. Sugar, common to good common, 5%35%c; fair to fully fair, 5%35%c; prime to choice, 5%36%c; climated, 6%37%c. Molasses ateady: in fair demand; fermenting, 28 330c; common, 25c; fair, 28c.
Hors—in good demand at 5%37c.
Buax—in fair demand at 75%38c.

PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, May 12.—Flour—Firm; Min-cesota extra family, good, \$4.45; choice, \$4.75; thio fancy, \$5.60; St. Louis fancy, \$6.00. Rye

Ohio rancy, \$5.00; St. Louis tancy, \$5.00. hye flour unchanged.

Guarn—Wheat higher; Western ungraded, 90c@ \$1.10; No. 2 Western red, \$1.15½@1.10. Rye—Offerings small. Corn—Demand fair; market firm; Western rejected, 39@40c; steamer mixed and yeliow, 40½@41c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 33@ 33½c; white do, 34@30c.

33%c; white do, 34@36c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess beef, \$12.00. Mess pork, \$10.37%@\$10.62%. Hams—Smoked, 8@9c; pickled, 6%%c. Lanl—Western, 6%@6%c.

BUYTER—Choice scarce and firm; creamery extra, 1sc: New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 15@16c; Western Reserve extra, 12@14c; do good to choice, 9@11c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 11c.

CHESS—In better demand; new half skims, 6%

@7c; do full skims, 4%@5%c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8%c; crude, 7%c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, \$1.05%.

RECHITS—Flour, 33,00 bris; wheat, 50,000 br; corn, 172,000 br; oats, 14,000 br; yee, 6,500 br.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 br; corn, 109,000 br.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis. Mo., May 12. - Flour-Active, firm, and higher: double extra fall, \$4.55@4.70; treble extra, \$4.85@5.00; family, \$5.15@5.35; choice to fancy, \$5, 40@5, 75.

to fancy, \$5.40@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; demand active;

No. 2 red fall, \$1.10@1.10% cash; \$1.09%@1.10

May; \$1.08@1.09% June; \$1.01%@1.04 July;

98c@\$1.00% August; No. 3 do, \$1.07%@1.07%;

No. 2 spring, 90c bid. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed,

33%@34c cash; 34@34% May; 34%@34% June;

35%@85%c July; 384@36%c August. Oats higher; No. 2, 28%c bid cash; 29c May and June,

Rye higher and active; 49%c.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.04.

PROVISIONS—POR higher; jobbing, \$9.90. Lard

WHIRKY—Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher; jobbing, \$9.90. Lard firm but slow; \$0.00 bid. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon higher; clear ribs. \$5.1566 5.20 cash; \$5.30 July; clear, \$5.30@5.35.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 2.000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; bariey, 5,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bris; wheat, bone; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bris; wheat, none; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bris; wheat, none;

CINCIRNATI. O., May 12.—Corron—Dull at 12c. FLOUR—Strong and higher; family, \$4.70\(\overline{6}\)5.50. Grain—Whent active, firm, and higher; red, \$1.04\(\overline{6}\)1.08. Corn quiet and firm at 37\(\overline{6}\)38c. Outs higher at 30\(\overline{6}\)33c. Rye in good demand and

Oats higher at 30@33c. Rye in good demand and a shade higher at 50@56%c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 fall, 95c.

Provisions—Pork quiet and firm; held at \$10.00. Lard in good demand; current make, \$6.00; steam held at \$0.15. Bulk ments—Demand fair and market firm at \$3.50, \$4.25, and \$4.75. Bacon firmer at \$4.12%, \$5.12%, and \$5.37%.

WHISKY—Higher at \$1.02.
BUTTSR—Steady, with fair demand; fancy creamery, 19@20c; choice Western Reserve, 14@15c.
LINSERD OIL—Quiet and steady at 62c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.-Corron-Steady at

LOUISVILLE, Ry., May 12.—COTTON—Steady at 12%c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GHAIX—Wheat steady; red and amber. \$1.05.

Corn steady, with a fair demand; white, 30c; mixed, 37%c. Onts quiet; white, 31c; mixed, 29c.

Rys steady at 54c.

HAY—Market dull at \$3,00@11.50.

PROVISIONS—Fork steady; \$10.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, 7%c; do keg, 8%c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3%c3%c; clear, 34.70@4.90.

Bacon firm; shoulders, 4c; clear 34.70@4.90.

Bacon firm; shoulders, 4c; clear 34.70@4.90.

Bacon firm; shoulders, 4c; clear 34.70@4.90.

BOSTON.

BOSTO Minnesota patent process, \$6.50@8.50; spring wheats, \$6.00@8.50.

GRAIN-Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 46%@47%c; extra yellow, 48%48%c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 50@42c; No. 2 white, 57%@38c; No. 3 wnite and No. 2 mixed, 38@37c. Rye-63@65c. @65c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,900 brls; corn, 83,000 bu; wheat, 400 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.. May 12.—Grain—Wheat active; closed asking ic advance; spring, sales 17,000 bu No. 1 Duluth, \$1.07½@1.08; 9,000 bu No. 2 Duluth, \$1.04. Corn dull and unchanged; sales 2,000 bu old No. 2 mixed Western, 40½c; 5 cars new on track, 40½c. Oats scarce: held at 32c for No. 2 Western. Rys nexicoted. Barley neglected.

Railroad Freights—Unchanged.

Canal Freights—Wheat, 4½c; corn, 4c; oats, 3c to New York. BUFFALO.

'INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—Hoss—Strong. at \$2,50@3.55; receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,900. Grain—Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 red, \$1.10@1.12. Corn firm at 35%@35%c. Oats firm at 27%@35%c. firm at 27%@20c. Provisions—Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 4%c. Lard, 86, 10. Hams, 7%@7%c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich. May 12.—Flour—Very firm. Grain—Wheat higher and firm; extra, \$1.08%; No. 1 white, \$1.07%; May, \$1.07% bid; June, \$1.07%; July, \$1.084; milling No. 1, \$1.04%; No. 2 amoer, \$1.00. Receipts of wheat, 17, 204 bu; shipments, 7, 506 bm.

TOLEDO. Tolebo, O., May 12.—Grain—Wheat strong; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.00; nmber Michigan, spot and Jone, \$1.104; No. 2 red winter, spot and May, \$1.11; June, \$1.07; August, \$1.025; Corn firm; No. 2 spot, 38c; June, 3756; July, 3856.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO. N. Y., May 12. GRAIN-Wheat quiet;
No. 1 hard Dubnih spring, \$1, 10; No. 2 Milwankee,
\$1.02. Corn quiet; old No. 2 Western, 45% \$46c.

Cheverland, O., May 12. Permoleum-Stendy; standard white, 110 test, Sc.
Out, Curv. Par. May 12. Permoleum Market opened quiet, with 75%c bid, advanced to 76%c, technical to 70%c; suvenced and closed at 76%c

COTTON.

NEW OMLMANS, May 12.—Corron—Quiet; midding, 13c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 1,594 bales; gross, 1,656; exports to Great Britain, 4,032; sales, 1,200.

Sr. Lours. May 12.—Corron—Firm and unchanged; middling, 11%c; sales, 75 bales; receipts, 540; shipments, 900; stock, 11,700.

DRY GOODS.

New York, May 12.—The cotton-goods market continues very firm and business is fair with package houses; prints quiet and steady; Richmond's, Allen's, and Sprague's pink prints advanced; ginghams quiet; printed lawns in good demand; heavy woolens in fair request by clotning trade; foreign goods quiet in first hands.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, May 12.—SPIRITS OF TURPENT Steady at 26%c.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES. THE ELOPEMENT.

Their paHents said
They must
Not wed.

Quoth he,
Let's fly
To parSon nigh.
Quoth she,
"Ayel aye!" One night
She rose,
Took her
Best clothes,
While Pop
Did doze. They fled, Were wed— Enough said,

POLITENESS. Note York Correspondence Indianasolie Journal.
While at Providence, R. L. I met Mrs. Mary A. Livermore at the house of a friend. At able, the conversation fell upon the subject of coliteness. The hostess told of a friend of hers, a little antique in her manners, for whom a re-ception was given by one of the Beacon-street aristocracy of Boston. At dinner the guest poured out her tea in her saucer to cool it,—a method of refrigeration quite au fait thirty years ago. The guests looked suprised, and some were inclined to smile at her simplicity and ignorance of high-toned propriety, but the lady of the house poured some tea into her saucer, and drank it therefrom. This was considered a hint to all, and the guest was immediately placed at her ease.

Mrs. Livermore said: "I was once the recipient of a very marked politeness of a similar sort." In response to the request to "tell about it,"

she said:
"When I was in London, my husband and I received a verbal invitation from Lady Vlias, whom I had met once or twice pleasantly, to come to her house next evening, and meet a few friends of hers. We accepted and went. come to her house next evening, and meet a few friends of hers. We accepted and went. But I was deceived by the informality of the invitation, and supposed it was merely to meet haif a dozen neighbors or intimate friends of hers. So we went out riding in the afternoon, stopping there on our way back to the hotel. Judge of my amazement to find the house illuminated, and a very large and brilliant party assembled in full dress in my honor. There I was in a plain carriage dress, bonnet, black gioves."

young girl at the table, impatient for the denouement.

"Why, I went right into the house, and to the ladies' dressing-room, whence I sent a note to the hostess, saying that I had misapprehended her invitation, and was not in appropriate costume. She ran up, and reassured me by telling me they had come to see me and didn't care for the dress, and carried me right down with her. All in full dress, and the ladies without hats, and hair elaborately dressed, I with brown dress, bare hands, bonnet on. I soon recovered the self-possession which the faux nas somewhat disturbed, and was greeted with splendid cordiality.

"In a tew minutes Mr. Livermore edged around behind me and whispered, 'Didn't you think, Mary, that all these ladies had on- white kids when we came mi?' I looked around and they were all bare-handed! Moreover, I observed that a half-dozen had bannets on. This half-dozen rapidly increased, till we were in a majority, and I soon discovered that no lady who arrived after I did had removed her hat! Now, that is what I call politeness!" young girl at the table, impatient for

LOVE-MAKING IN SOUTH ITALY.

LOVE-MAKING IN SOUTH ITALY.

Appictons' Journal.

Love-making by signs is very general. The method has many recommendations; for, as the lovers are not seen together, and don't write, they are not easily found out. Every window opens to the floor, and has a balcony, so that neighbors have great facilities for the pastime. The language of love is very simple; it is always the same, and always interesting and new. The gentleman begins by taking out his hand-kerchief, which he passes over his face, looking all the time at the lady, and throwing into his face and eyes expressions of admiration for her; at the same time he compliments her on her beauty by passing his hand over his mouth and chin. The lady's answer is a blush, hiding her face, except the eyes, behind her fau, and pointing to the rear to indicate that mamma is coming, and retreats. Next time, the same play on the gentleman's side, followed by possibly a glance, not of discouragement, from the lady; whereupon he hugs his left side, to express that he loves her to distraction; and the lady flees, to return the next day, and observe the gentleman, of course, to her great astonishment and displeasure, repeat the particular language in question, would understand to mean: "I vow by, etc., that I love you more than, etc. Do you love me?" The answer to which, of course, depends upon circumstances; and thus the ancient comedy proceeds. It is understood to be extremely interesting to the dramatis persona. Love-making, snort of the "ask papa" part, is frequently carried on in South Italy in this way; and it not soldom happens that when papa is inexorable, or the lady in a convent, the whole affair, including agreement and preparations to run away, is transacted solely by gesture—apropos of which it is on record that on an occasion of this sort, all being preoured, and the gentleman in the street waiting at the lady's door with the carriage intended to carry off the happy couple, an awfully gruff voice was heard asking, "Are you there?" The lover looked toward th

LADIES' ECONOMY CLUB.

There is a Ladies' Economy Club in Philadelphia. The members have husbands who get small salaries, and to make these salaries go as far as possible is one of the objects of their organization. It is announced at every meeting that the next assemblage will be at the house of Mrs. —, one of the members, and in this way each member has one of the meetings in her parior. These gatherings are conducted upon the principle of experience meetings, a member rising in place and without embarrassment (because she knows by virtue of their presence the pecuniary situation of those who surround her), tolling how she manages to get along on her husband's small salary. These experiences are intended as lessons by which all who listen are to profit. Gentlemen are not supposed to invade these places, but often they get in under pretense of deep interest in the cause, and it was such a subterfuge that accounts for a Mecord reporter's presence at one a few days ago. It was in the parlor of a modest three-story house in the aurthwestern section. The hostess welcomed her callers with a bright smile, and as the ladies were all good talkers it was not long before they proceeded to business. It started with making children's clothing, and the manner in which "papa's" old breeches were put to a new service after he had doffed them was astonishing to listen to. Old coats, hats, shirts, etc., were, under the skillful manipuistion of the housewife, twisted into some useful garment for some little one at home. The talk took a wide range, and fairly turned inside out every department of the household. One lady declared that her husband received only \$600 per annum, and yet by economy with that amount she kept her two children nicely dressed.

only \$600 per annum, and yet by economy with that amount she kept her two children nicely dressed.

DIDN'T SAY ANYTHING TO HIM.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Extract from a woman's testimony in the trial of her husband for abusing her:

"He struck me in the face. I didn't say anything to him, but I gave him a good talking to."

The attorney scratched his chin a moment, and asked the woman if she would please repeat her statement.

"I say, he struck me. I didn't say anything to him, but I gave him a good talking to."

Asyn. I he attorney acratched his chip. buts

else happened.
"That same afternoon he struck me again. I can stand a great deal, and I didn't say a word to him, but I gave him a good talking to."
The attorney thought long and deeply, and then asked:
"Did he strike you the third time?"
"Yes, sir, he did."
"Did you say anything to him?"
"No, sir."
"Not a word?"
"Not a word?"
"But perhaps you gave him a good talking to?"

"You can just bet your life I did."

The lawyer began to scratch his chin age
ut the Judge dismissed the case.

MR. WILLABY'S OYSTERS. .

MR. WILLABY'S OYSTERS.

Totedo Blade.

It was rather late yesterday morning when Mr. Willaby got up, and he was vaguely conscious of a confused recollection of things, but he didn't say much, and tried to appear as cheerful as he knew how. Presently breakfast was announced, and the family took their places at the table; but Mr. Willaby was amazed as he sat staring at aix little round wooden boxes of axle-gresse ranged solemnly in front of his plate

"Where under the sun," he said, with a pusted intonation, "what in thunder—where did all this axle-grease come from, and what is it for?"

all this axle-grease come from, and what is it for!"

"Oh! is it axle-grease?" asked his wife, with charming simplicity and innocence just a trifle overdone. "You said last night, when you brought these cans home, that they were ovsters and would be nice for breakfast. I thought vou had better eat them right away, as they didn't smell as though they would keep very much longer."

And then Mrs. Willaby removed the cans, and her husband sat and looked at the teapot, and thought so long that his coffee was cold as a rich relation when he thought to drink it.

FRMALE BLACKSMITHS.

Two beautiful blacksmiths have been discovered by an enterprising reporter of the Louis-ville Courier-Journal. Over the door, painted in modest letters, was the sign, "Blacksmithing, by Carrie and Neitle Blair." From the interior of the shop came the pleasant ring of anvil and the dull sound of working bellows. Right in the centre stood an anvil, and upon it lay a rod of red-hot iron, into which a young lay a rod of red-hot iron, into which a young lady was endeavoring to weld the link of a large log-chain. She was a blonde, her complexion being as fair as that of any petted belle of society, and the lovely tinge of pink and red which ever and anon spread over face and neck not only served to highten her natural beauty, but gave evidence of an excellent constitution and robust health. Her eyes were a beautiful dark brown, shaded by lovely lashes of the same hue. Her lips were red as coral, and her teeth as firm and white as pearls. She was dressed in a very becoming attire of large Turkish pantaloons and loose blouse coat; her sleeves were rolled up to the elbow, exhibiting a beautifully-rounded white arm.

AN ADVERTISED LETTER. An advertised letter in the Galveston (Tex.)

Ness was the means of restoring Walter Sharaden to Louisa Bagley, the English maiden he had courted years before in her native Maidhad courted years before in her native Maidstone. Sharaden was a carpenter in that English town, and prosperous Poulterer Bagley thought that he was too "small potatoes" to marry his daughter. But Louisa loved in return, and Sharaden came to America to win the fortune that might make her his bride. He made money at his trade at Chicago, but finally became a sheep tarmer in Texas and then drifted into Mexico, when he returned across the Rio Grande with full pockets. It was while stopping at San Antonio that Sharaden saw the advertised letter, and he was not long in searching out his Louisa in Galvestou, where she was supporting her father, now invalid and poor. The father did not stand in the way of his daughter's happiness this time.

COURTING A BRIDE. A few days since the marriage of a most worthy couple took place in Des Moines. The bride was a general favorite in society and an bride was a general favorite in society and an especial favorite with two young gentlemen, each of whom aspired to the honor of her hand. One of them secured it, but, as the wedding was entirely private, the other did not hear of it. The evening after the wedding the last-named went to call on the lady, whom he supposed to be still single. There he found his rival, the groom, with his bonnie bride. Laying aside his wrap he engaged her in lively conversation, constantly addressing her by her maiden name. He progressed so well that he concluded to "sit out" his rival. Along about 12 o'clock a remark was made that informed him of the changed relations of the parties, and he concluded that the freezing-out process wouldn't do, and incontinently departed a wiser and sad-

IMPROVED CURRANT-CAKE.

San Francisco News-Letter.

"Household Departments" are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way, when edited by a woman, but the male journalist who dabbles with the heaven-inspired mysteries of cooking runs a frightful risk. The editor of the Weekly Petaluma Peavine started a column of that kind recently, and a few days afterward a fierce-looking female came into the office, carefully concealing some object behind her apron.

"Are you the man that published that new and improved way to make currant cake?" He said he was. "You said to mix washing soda with the flour, and stir in a little corn-meal and a little sweet oil to give it consistency?" "I—I—believe so." "And to add fifteen ergra and some molasses, and two ounces of gum Arabic, and set it in a cool place to bake?" "I think that was it." "Well, take that, then!" and the indignant housewife floored him with a weapon that felt like a sand club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a haif-baked hunk of cake constructed on the Pewine pattern. IMPROVED CURRANT-CAKE.

A CAUTIOUS WOMAN.

A CAUTIOUS WOMAN.

Detroit Free Press.

A little woman, with considerable anxiety in her face, was searching the Central Market yesterday for flowers and seeds, and one of the seed-sellers explained to her:

"Here are some of the nicest climbers you ever, saw. If you take them they will cover your house by July and make it look almost like laradise."

"They will, eh?" absently replied the woman.

"They will, eh?" absently replied the woman.
"Yes, they will. You don't know how they
will improve the looks of your house."
"But I won't take any. Just as soon as they
made the old house look any better the landlord would come around and raise the rent on
us. I guess I won't buy anything but sunflower seeds and a stalk or two of catnip."

FEMININE NOTES. The woman who rejects an offer of marriago practices alight of hand.

The New York Mail wisely remarks that every man has two roads to happiness open to him. One is matrimony and the other isn't.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript suggests the following change in a familiar line:

"Men must work, and women must walk."

An lowa man who has been married four times has his four mothers-in-law in one house, and they live together in the greatest harmony.

Conversation and calisthenics as pictured by Puck: She—"Do you know, I rather like a backward spring?" He—"Shall I do one for you?"

The latest rendering of the proverb is: "People who live in glass houses, and who want to throw their arms around the girl, should pull down the binds."

His last lapsus lingue.—Embarrassed young gentleman (to wife of Cabinet Minister)—"1—1—1 think you've had the pleasure of meeting me before."

A puper in Gill, Mass., got \$5 from the poor-master "to obtain the necessities of life," as he declared, and used the money in taking to himself a wife.

himself a wife.

"The moon is always just the same," be said, languidly, "and yet I always find some new beauty in it." It's just so with the circus," she answered. He took the hint and bought tickets for two.

"How to reduce gas bills," is the heading of an article in the Buffalo Express. A very good way is for the old people to retire at an early hour, leaving their daughter in the parlor entertaining her young man.

One of the greatest feats of woman's endur-

A woman was sitting at the breakfast-table the other morning, when an almost breathless neighbor came in and informed her that her husband was dead. She calmly remarked, "Wait till I'm through breakfast and then you'll hear howling."

The latest yarn about fast time is to the effect that or a certain American railroad a young man put his head out of the window to kiss his girl good-by, when the train went ahead so rapidly that he kissed an old African female at the next station.—Cape Breton Express.

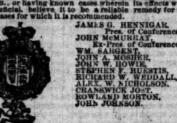
At the entrance of a restaurant in Pesth, where young ladies are employed to stand and wait, is posted a notice reading: "Gentlemen are requested to abstain from kissing the waitresses on the stairs, as this is a fruitful source of breakage, and impedes the service." Human nature being the same the world over, the placard calls in a great many customers who are anxious to see the girls whom they are enjoined not to kiss on the stairs.

"No man shall ever kiss me except my future

"No man shall ever kiss me except my future husband," she said, as he was about leaving her at the rate. "Suppose I agree to be your future—" "Why, then, I'll kiss you," she replied eagerly, and she did. Her mother was informed that he had proposed, and the old lady called round the next day to fasten matters, and before he knew it he was eternally booked. It was a mean advantage, but a bird in the hand is worth two on the front gate.—Bingharaion Republican.

At the meeting of the London Statistical Society, Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F. R. G. S.. who read a paper "On the Geographical Distribution of the Celtic-speaking Population of the British Isles," stated that four Celtic languages are at present spoken in the British Isles, three of which belonged to the Northern Gaelle or Gadbelle, and one to the Southern or Cymraig branch. The former are frish Gaelle, Scotch Gaelle, and Manx; the Cymraig branch, since the extinction of Cornish, being now represented only by the Welsh. The total number of persons in the United Kingdom still speaking a Celtic tongue was: Irish Gaelic, 867,600; Scotch Gaelle, 809,230; Manx, 12,500; Weish, 1,006,100. Total, 2,195,450, or nearly 7 per cent of the population of the British Isles.

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A DISTRESSING COUGH.

R. B. Mead, 6 Westerveit-av., Brighton, Staten Island: "Had a discressing cold, which caused me to cough viblendy and continuously for a month, until my lungs became sore and painful. Nothing seemed to afford me relife until I tried Benson: Capcine Porous-Plaster. I applied one over the breast bone at night. In the morning both cough and soreness were gone." WHOOPING COUGH.

Jacob Coleman, 28 Gold-st., New York, reports:
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Hiram Sanford et al.

Paris & Danville Railroad Company,

Isaiah H. Johnson, Trustee,

Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al.

The undersigned, Special Master in Chancery appointed by said Court, hereby gives notice that, by virtue of a decree and order of sale made and entered in said Court in the above entitled cause at the Special April Term. A. D. 1876, thereof, he will, on Thursday, the inhereenth day of June. A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the kxchange salearooms, No. one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New York and State of New York, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, the property of said italiroad Company, of the following general description, viz.: The Paris & Danville, in the State of Hilnois, thence through the Counties of Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Crawford, and Lawrence, to Lawrencewille, in ald State, in all one hundred and three niles of railroad, together with all right-of-way, sidings, depot grounds, road-bed, shops, superstructures, rolling fouries, and duseen haction, and all other property.

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THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

In the case of Philetus W. Gates vs. Warren Springer, a motion for injunction was made resterday afternoon before Judge Farwell on all and affidavits filed Friday. Yesterday about a dozen affidavits were filed by the defendant in opposition to the motion. They were made by neighbors or workmen in defendant's yard. The bill was to prevent the defendant from making olders or using a "rattle-box" for cleaning old ron on als premises on Ulinton street, which he ad leased from complainant. The defendant's findavits were to the effect that the business ras carried on by Springer as quietly as possible, that the "rattle-box" was necessary article in an iron-yard, at was so crowded up that the noise from it ould not be heard more than seventy-five feet; that the business of an owner of an iron-yard onsisted in buying old engines, boilers, and sachinery, and iron, repairing what pieces are orth repairing, and cutting up the remainder to be sold for old iron. Such a business could of the carried on without considerable noise, or without the aid of an engine-room and black-mith-apop.

mith-shop.

After a long argument, or rather dialogue, setween the attorneys and the Judge, the latter lecided that the complainant was entitled to an njunction preventing the defendant from using he premises in any way injurious or moving to the neighbors. Springer was to be allowed to use the blacksmith-shop in the way t was used when he took a lease, and to be allowed to remain machiners. If no approximations to repair machinery, if no annoying noise nade, but not to make any new machinery. der was made as to the rattle-box, as it en covered up so that Gates does not ob

Farwell vesterday decided the case of lock vs. E. F. Runyan, Trustee, and J. R. Butlock vs. E. F. Runyan, Trustee, and others. It seems that in 1872 Bullock and Runyan bought some land near Central Park. This was divided buween them, and Bullock then gave Runyan a power of attorney to sell and dispose of his share. Under this, Runyan went on for four years and sold a large number of lots, taking trust-weeds for deferred payments, and collecting notes as they fell due. In 1876 Runyan's very peculiar method of doing business for his clients became known, and Bullock filed a bill to upset all Runyan's sales and to compel the purchasers to pay him for their property. The defendants were divided into four classes,—the first, those who had paid cash and given notes, which notes had been paid before the filing of the bill. As against this class, the Judge held Bullock could not recover, for the power of attorney was valid and protected them. hower of attorney was valid and protected them. The second and third classes included those who gave notes payable to Bullock, or the order of the makers, which had not been paid, and the udge held that Bullock was entitled to receive

ana by a Receiver.

The Court had authorized the Receiver to the certificates be at a certain time with interest. The was sold out under a foreclosure decree, road was sold out under a foreclosure decree, and the purchase money paid into court, including enough to meet all the certificates issued. A deed was executed by the master to the purchasers, and the property was delivered over to them by the Receiver, who consequently eased to act as such. This occurred before the expiration of the time named in the certificates when they were payable. The Judge held that the holders of certificates having a claim upon the property in the possession of the Court were obliged to take notice that the property was sold, and that the money was paid into court for the redemption of the certificates, as well as other claims against the Receiver, and therefore the Court refused e Receiver, and therefore the Court refused allow interest to the holders of the certifi-tes after the larse of a reasonable time, which was conceded they were entitled to have for a presentation of the certificates for payment.

ras conceded they were entitled to have for a presentation of the certificates for payment.

AN UNFORTUNATE HEIRESS.

Johanna Jahnke filed a bill yesterday against r mother, Johanna Wilke, and her stepther, Carl Wilke, to compel them to cancel a ed which they persuaded her to execute. She at that her father, Christian Korth, died in 30, the owner of a half-interest in about a acres of land in South Chicago. Her other married again in two months, and r present husband. Carl Wilke, now holds the hole title to this land. He repeatedly represented to complainant that her interest was congent on her mother's death, that it was not orth over \$300, and frequently asked ber to ed it to him for that amount. Finally, the sy before complainant's marriage in the present onth, and after he had by his harsh treatment diven her from her home, he met her again as refused, when Mrs. Wilke wrung her hands as a sid she would become insane unless the ed was executed. The zirl then consented, at she has since learned that her interest is orth \$1,500, and she asks that the release-deed me gave to Wilke may be set aside as having een obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations.

IXEMS.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Maine yesterday entered a judgment by confussion for \$90,000 against James Couch, the owner of the Tremont House. The note was originally for \$75,000, dated April 30, 1874, due in five years after date, and bore interest at 9 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

In the divorce case of Jennie A. DeGolyer vs. Edgar J. DeGolyer, Judgo Moore Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. DeGolyer, and yesterday he granted her as permanent alimony \$360 a year, payable monthly in advance, and the decree to remain a lien on his property during her life.

In the case of the Scottish-American Mortgage Company vs. Sallie and Charles Follausbee, Judge Moore vesterday sustained the demurrers to the cross-bills of the Follausbees, and dismissed them.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Sarah L. Wesson filed a bill yesterday against filliam and Caroline Sanders, Bernard Steele, mac Wedels, Max Steele, J. B. Stephens, John ohrer, and John Davidson, to loreclose a trusteed for \$4,000 an Lot 9. Block 6, in the South ranch Addition to Chicago.

Robert E. Kelly began a suit for \$12,000 minst John and William I. O'Mallery and John Mallery, Jr.

Discharges were issued vesterday to Thomas Noouan, Henry H. Stow, Murray A. Bartlett, and Peter E. Maguire.

The following cases were referred for final report: J. R. Schneider, A. H. Walker, Julius Shrest, N. C. Perkins, W. H. Reid, D. S. Taylor, D. M. Cole, J. A. Clybourne, H. B. Miller, and W. Gates.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Alanson E. Barnes began a suit in attachment reterday against Albert A. Gaylord to recover 1.814.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company ed a biil against E. Hanson and Nancy atilda Gammon, L. D. Boone, O. J. alicy, and others, to foreclose a trust-sed for \$3,000 on Lot 28. Block 2, of the University Subdivision of part of the S. ½ the N. E. fractional quarter of Sec. 24, 32, 14. mother bill was filed by the same Company minst James Stinson, L. D. Boone, John Lee, ed others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$20,000 a Lots 28 to 44, inclusive, also Lots 55, 53, and also Lots 65 to 75, inclusive, also Lots 79 to 1, inclusive, Block 15; also Lots 36 to 45, inclusive, Lots 91, 92, 93, and 25, Block 17, in Stinson's Subdivision of id Blocks 15 and 17, Sec. 19, 39, 14. Peter M. Morgan brought suit for \$3,000 minst Harriet C. Thomas.

George Cooper & Co. sued Samuel Monroe 7 \$1,000.

Peter Dennelly sued Ludwig Thieben for

JUDGE BLODGETT—Objections to discharge in sankrasticy.

JUDGE DYER—The Custom-House cases.

JUDGE GARY—103, 104, 106 to 201, inclusive, except 123, 139, and 109, No. 102, Fischer vs. Ficker, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—72, 854, City vs. Shepard, on trial.

UDGE MOORS—14, 15, 16, 17. No. 8, Bownv. Palmer, on hearing.
UDGE ROORS—204 to 15, inclusive, except
3 add 210. No case on trial.
UDGE MCALLISTES—Set case term No. 888, Brita vs. Wipt, and calendar Nos. 247 to 271, insilve, except 350, 353, 256, 266, and 268, on
dge Booth's calendar. No 193, Seidler vs.
iedenberg, on trial.
UDGE FARWALL—2, 278, Bierman vs. Scheile,

vs. Barnes.

JUDGE WILLIAMS.—S48, Reid vs. Halley.

JUDGE LOORIS.—Nos. 122 to 134, inclusive, 134, 135, 139, 140, 140⁴,, 141, 142, and 144.

JUDGE BOOTH (Criminal Court).—Nos. 1, 251-52, 1, 254, 1, 190, 1, 173 to 1, 173, 1,020, 1,202, and 1, 196.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONPESSIONS—James Hintz vs. Otto and Lens Sohm, \$174.70.—Union Mutnal Life-Insurance Company vs. James Couch, \$90,000. —J. T. Pirie et al. vs. Frank Harmesser, \$103.50.

JUDGE JANESON—Sarah E. Kellogg vs. D. L. Carmichael, \$1,010.

CRUCKIT COURT—JUDGE MCALLISTER—G. W. Campbell, Assignee of Joseph Mackin, vs. Alfred E. Smith, \$696.

THE COLORED EXODUS.

Meeting in Aid of the Refugees in Kansas A meeting in aid of the colored refugees whom buildozing and the "Mississippi plan" are driving from the Solid South to seek new homes on the prairies of Kansas, was held last evening in Farwell Hall. Insufficient advertis-ing is probably responsible for the slim atendance, there not being more than about 300 persons present. The proceedings were en-

The Rev. George C. Booth, President of the Exodus Aid Society, said that since the close of The Rev. George C. Booth, President of the Excdus Ait Society, said that since the close of the Recellion his people had fondly hoped that in the South, as well as in the North, it would be possible for them to enjoy the blessings of life, liberty, and the nursuit of happiness. They had hoped that, wherever the American flag floated, men and women, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, should be free. The colored men were loyal throughout to the cause of the Union, and fought side by side with their white brethren. But the hope long-deferred had not been fulfilled, and the restlessness engendered thereby ban led to the movement towards Africa, and to the constant emigration from the old slavenolding States to the North and West. The speaker considered the exodus as being a great step to the solution of a problem which had disturbed the nation since it was first formed. It would remove its settlement from a burely political field to a broader one. Behind the few hundred relored men who were struggling painfully up the Mississipol River, there was a great movement. It was thrown in the faces of the colored people that they expected to receive when they got to Kanass a mule and sustenance from the Government. If they were too sanguinean their ideas, they were not the first people who had done so. The Spaniards came to America thinking to find the philosopher's stone and the fountain of perpetual youth. They found neither, but they found something better,—a New World to give to the Old. The Mississippi negroes might be mistaken as to the mule, but they would, if they struggled on, find something far better,—

INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM.

struggled on, find something far better,—

INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM.

He believed he spoke the sentiments of most of his people when he said it would be better that one-half of the Southern negroes should perish on the way that the remainder should reach the land of promise, than that they should remain where they are at the mercy of their old masters. Better freedom with benury than to grow sieek and fat in subjection. He did not believe that four millions of colored people would at once leave the South, which they loved as their home. But the Vicksburg Convention showed which way the current tended, and he was in favor of letting itrun. The meeting was not called to discuss the wisdom of the movement, but to raise funds for the relief of actual sufferers. The Rev. Richard De Baptiste, pastor of the larcest colored church in the city, is now in Kansas superintending the distribution of money and clothing which the colored people of Chicago have contributed. The railroad companies have offered to carry all contributions free, and subscriptions are solicited.

Mr. Neil, a white man connected with a colored Sabbath-school in Newark, N. J., told of his recent travels in Kansas and Missouri. He found in St. Louis a number of the refugges in a state of great destitution. The claim that the colored people thought they would each get forty acres of land and a mule was not founded an fact so far as he had been able to ascertain. He had spoken to many of the refugees, and could not find one who entertained tais idea. colored people thought they would each get forty acres of land and a mulee was not founded an fact so far ash and a mulee was not founded an fact so far ash and a mulee was not founded an fact so far ash and a mulee was not founded an fact so far ash and a mulee was not founded an fact so far ash and a mulee was not founded the had spoken to many of the refugees, and could not find one who entertained this idea. Nor could he find out how they first got the idea of removing to Kansas. They believed simply that they would be allowed to live there in peace, and there was a general feeling throughout the Southwest that Kansas was a good place to go to. The speaker believed that the great heart of the North was stirred as it had not been since Sumter was fired on, and there was a general feeling that the colored man should be protected in the exercise of his rights and privileges.

Mr. Baker, a colored man of this city, declared that where freedom was there was his hope. He deplored the pancity of the attend was need, and said that there was something wrong when with 9,000 colored people in Chicago so few could be found in the hall. He had great confidence in the Committee having charge of this matter, and believed that they were perfectly honest and would distribute the money and goods subscribed. The speaker did not agree with Senator Bruce, who said that the colored people

OUGHT TO BE SATISPED

With staying down South. He wanted to take away Mr. Bruce's salary of \$8,000 a year and let him bear the burden and heat of the day as others had done. Freedom was made for them, and they meant to enjoy it. The colored people must wake up and assist their brethren. The longing for a home and for freedom was imblanted in every breast and the colored men wanted to go songewhere where they could get homes of their own and could vote without intimidation.

The next speaker was a colored man, who was introduced as having just returned from Kansas. He said that the storics of the sufferings and destitution of the unfortunate em

men wishing to leave had to run away as in slavery times.

A white man who did not give his name asked who had made the South, planted the cotton and the corn, and reduced the fields to cultivation. He wished to know why they should ran away from the homes they had made, and counseled them to meet the blunderbuss with the Gatling gun, and the bowle-knife with the bayonet. He said that he had three bullet-wounds received in the late War, and was ready to fight again.

again.

It was announced that contributions in money or clothes could be sent to No. 198 Fourth avenue, in care of the Hon. J. W. E. Thomas, and the meeting then adjourned.

MINGO PARKS MISSING.

MINGO PARKS MISSING.

special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Prittsburg, Pa., May 12.—Mingo Parks, who figured prominently in the labor riots in this and other States a few years ago, is missing from his bome at West Elizabeth, in this concty, and fears of foul play are entertained. He was arrested and prosecuted, two or three years ago, in Clearfield County, for participating in labor riots. He was defended by Gen. Butler and the Hon. Matt Carpenter, and, following his conviction, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary, but was subsequently pardoned. Mr. Parks has lately excited the enmity of a great many miners along the Monongahela, who consider that he has deserted them, and with this feeling working against him, it is feared that he has fallen into unfriendly hands, and been roughly dealt with. He left home late yesterday evening, saying that he was going to look for a flat belonging to him. He did not return through the night, which was considered strange, and the fact that friends who went in search of him were unable to find him seemed stranger still. His prolonged absence, counted with the fact that threats have been made agastest his life, is the ground upon which the apprehensious for his safety are based. His friends have continued the search for him all day, but up to 8 o'clock this evening, without success.

Becoming overheated while playing at football, I took a chill, which produced a very severe illness, and eventually settled on my chest with a very bad cough. While in this condition, I tried several remedies without avail, but, eventually procuring Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am now happy to any that my health has entirely improved, and I am confident of soon finding myself completely cured.—I. Neurham, Melbourne, Australia.

CITY-HALL STONE.

An Amateur Committee of Inspection Viewing the Material.

> Paults It Did Find, and Paults It Pretended to Find.

The stone and the workmanship of the ne

City-Hall have for a year or more greatly an-noyed disappointed contractors and stone deal-ers, a few Aldermen whom the successful conactors have refused to consult, and also a body atonecutters who have been demanding ten ours' pay for eight hours' work. In the last week the list of the annoved has been increased by a lot of party backs, who have been addressby a bu of party backs, who have been addressing meetings of stonecutters, drafting
resolutions to be printed in the newspapers, and forming committees, the
purpose being to advertise themselves and
get a prominence thereby they could not otherwise attain, all at the expense of the stonecutters. For the most part these gentlemen have
been identified with what is known as the policy-shop" branch of the Fiatists, yet th Democracy has not been unrepresented entirely, if H. M. Shepard, candidate for Judge, Miles Kehoe and John Scanian, candidates for Super-intendent of Streets, and other lights of less calibre, can be called Democrats.

At a meeting, under the auspices of these fel-lows, held some evenings ago, a committee was appointed to lay certain grievances of the stone-cutters before the Mayor and Council. but after

its appointment no one appeared to know just what they were. They met Saturday, and, after some talk, appointed

A SUD-COMMITTEE,

consisting of "Judge" Felch, Dr. Briard, C. H. Adama, John O'Callahan, Adolph Thomas, and a Mr. Bradley to look the ground over before doing anything. This Committee met yesterday morning in front of the Chamber of Commerce, followed by a posse of the Flatists, and set about "inspecting" the work done upon the City-Hall, with special reference to finding flaws and defects in the stone, which were to be reported back to the original Committee in the afternoon. They were led by Mr. Bradley, but Felch, having the prefix of "Judge" to his name, was the moving spirit in the absence of the other candidates for the vote of the stonecutters, sast took copious motes. They were met by the contractors on the work and extended every facility in their arduous labors, and allowed every privilege they claimed except to define the stone in the walls or on the grannd. They commenced their observations by scanning the east abutinent on the Clark atreat front, when it was discovered that a tew "pin-holes" in the surface of the stone had been stopped with a composition of some kind. One of the Committee had been provided for the occasion, and no sooner had the discovery been made than he took from his pocket what purported to be a sample of the cement, and, lighting a match, endeavored to show that the moment a fire broke out in the city the walls would melt away, entailing an immense expense to the dear taxoayers. The next defect discovered was where stone had been patched with stone,—that is, where the corner of a large piece of dressed stone had been broken off in handling and been repiaced with a piece of similar material. The Committee could see in this, apparently, a gross swindle on the people, but when the attention of "Judge" Felch was directed to the existence of a worse condition of affairs in the Lemont stone used on the county's side of the building, he turned from the spectacle, saying th

pointed out was the honeycombs or spongy face of several stones. As they were being looked at. ex-All. Van Osdel stepped up and asked the Committee, if their purpose was to compare the stone being used, to look at the county's side, and he pointed out the gradual decay or disintegration of several pieces of Lemont stone, the faces of which had already been eaten off as if acid had been applied; but they turned from the picture at once and set about reasoning among themselves as to how much the small noies in the Bedford stone which had been plugged, and the patching of corners, had damaged the City-Hall, but without coming to any conclusion. From this point, they passed on, making a circuit of the building, discovering in the 4,000 pieces of stone in the walls defects of the kind named here and there, and in some cases too numerous for the good appearance of the structure. But stone in the walls defects of the kind named here and there, and in some cases too numerous for the good appearance of the structure. But the only serious defect met was on the LaSalle street front, where several stones in one of the abutments was found to be cracked to such an extent as to necessitate their removal, which the contractors had weeks before agreed to do. Having made the circuit, they went to the inside to examine the back of the stone, where they found one with a sand-hole in it large enough to insert one's hand extending to within an inch, it was said, of the front surface. This was on the top course, and the contractors said they had condemued it. In this part of the building their attention was also eailed to a balpable violation of the contract in the stone-work, wherein the stone was not being backed up with brick as fast as laid and securely anchored, which onefit to be remedied and guarded against in the Indure, as it has a tendency to weaken the structure. The responsibility for it, however, was found divided between the stone and masonry contractors, their contracts requiring that they should keep pace with one another in the prosecution of the work, which had not been done. But this was in course of being remedied at the time, a squad of masons having been put to work in the morning. Thus ended the farcical investigation, except that Mr. Bradley was dispatched to Twelfth street to inspect some stone there on the cars.

The general Committee,

to work in the moreing. Thus ended the farecal investigation, except that Mr. Bradley was
dispatched to Twelfth street to inspect some
stone there on the cars.

THE GENERAL COMMITTES.

being the body appointed at the West Twelfth
Street Turner-Hail, met at the City Clerk's
office at 3 o'clock. The attendance was very
meagre, not all the politicians even being present. "Judge" Felch presided.

The first business was the reception of the report of the Inspection Committee, which was
submitted orally by a Mr. Crawford. He set forth
that the stone had been found very defective,
and, in answer to questions, repeated what had
been seen, adding the necessary coloring. The
stone was patched, cracked, and plugged, and
the contractor had refused to allow them to try
it with their knives, or anply a match to the
plugging materials, to test its inflammable
character. The stone used, he was satisfied,
did not agree with the sample upon which the
contract had been awarded, and it was being
run up in advance of the brick work, which
should not be allowed.

A Mr. York, who had accompanied the inspectors, was then catechised. He said he had
found the stone used very different from the
sample, and the workmanship inferior. The
stone was soft, off-color, and badiy patched up,
and he thought the frost would tell on the
patches, though he did not regard them as
affecting the strength of the building. He had
noticed porous stone in the structure, and that
the sill course in the corridor was a different
stone from what it ought to be, and inferior to
the other stone used. The stone, as a rule, was
not up to the sample.

Mr. Bradley, a member of the Committee,
next testified to what he had seen on the tour
of inspection. He thought the Committee,
next testified to what he had seen on the tour
of inspection. He thought the Committee,
next testified to what he had seen on the tour
of inspection. He thought the Committee,
next testified to he the stone was a not
up to the sample.

Mr. Bradley, a member of the Committee,
would be

ing that the contractors had been in the habit of using inferior material in carring out other contracts, and climg jobs in which they now had money locked up on that account.

Mr. Doublue suggested the idea that as many of the Committee as possible be at the Council meeting in the evening at the presentation of the report, and that it would be a good idea to have some of the plueging material on hand and show the Aldermen how it would yield to the effects of the heat. "Judge" Felch modded his assent, and after some whispering it was so ordered, and the Committee adjourned.

LUCRETIA POND.

The Legacy of the Historical Society. The name of Lucretia Pond, of Petersha Mass., who recently died at the age of 90, is likely to be perpetuated and her memory fondly cherished by the many recipients of her generous bequests. She was a maiden lady and the last of her family, and her estate is valued at about \$100.000. To her "consins and her at about \$100,000. To her "cousins and ber aunts" she gave only \$3,500 and some family keepsakes. To the children of a man reared in her father's family she gave \$3,500, and \$50 to a man who had been named after her brother Asa. She gave her farm of 400 acres to her hired man, as she said, "on account of faithful services rendered for many years to myself and sister Judith."

this city, now of Alton, Ill., executor, trustes, and residuary legatee of her estate, as she says, "to express my gratitude to my old friend Seth Hapgood, deceased, and to his son Charles H. Hapgood, for the services rendered myself and sister Judith in the care and management of our property."

Aside from the legacies to private individuals she made others, as follows: To the First Congregational Church of Petersham she gave \$2,000 to be invested, and the proceeds used equally to defray the expenses of keeping the church in repair and "for the support of liberal Unitarian preaching."

To the Town of Petersham she gave \$3,000,—

one-third of which is to be used at once in im-

To the Town of Petersham she gave \$3,000,—one-third of which is to be used at once in improving and beautifying the public cemetery, and \$2,000 to be invested by the town, and its income to be used for the benefit of the town, except \$20 a year, which is to be used in keeping in order the monuments and lots in the old cemetery of the town.

To the Town of Franklin she gave \$1,000 on similar conditions,—\$10 of the income to be used in its cemetery in keeping the gravestones of her deceased friends in order. To the Dean Academy in Franklin she bequeathed \$10.000.

To the Chicago Historical Society she made a munificent bequest, which is expressed in the will, a certified copy of which has been sent to the Society, as follows: "I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., my family Bible, together with all my books, papers, and paintings, and I request that the same may be carefully preserved. And I also give and bequeath to the said Chicago Historical Society the proceeds of all my real estate of every nature and description which I now own in said City of Chicago. And I hereby direct my executor, hereinafter named, to sell all of said real estate at public or private sale, as the officers of said Society may direct, and I hereby authorize and empower my said executor to make and execute deed or deeds to convey the same as fully as I might or could in my lifetime. This gift, devise, or bequest to said Chicago Historical Society shall keep the amount of the same as a fund, whereof the income alone shall be spent, and that income shall be used only in the purchase of books, painphlets, and documents, or pictures and paintings of historical interest."

The property owned by Miss Pond is situated on the southwest corner of Market and Superior streets, consisting of eight lots, all unimproved, each 25x100 feet, and worth between \$50 and \$60 a foot (not over that), making the value of the bequest from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

western Inventors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, report the following pat-ents issued to Northwestern inventors the past week:

ILLINOIS. H.LINOIS.

B. A. Adams, Sandwich, grain binder.
S. E. Alden, Leaf River, wind wheel.
Thomas Alsop, Elkhart City, windmill.
W. R. Baker, Chicago, et al., grain binder.
A. Ballard, Chicago, first clegraph box.
C. W. Boynton, Chicago, grain drying kiln.
M. W. Boon, Galesburg, fluting machine.
J. L. Brawson, Chicago, knitting machine.
M. Chapman, Dubols, refining copper.
R. Connarve, Belleville, wire banc cutter.
R. W. Gates, Bloomingdale, potato diggers.
P. Kuhn, Metamora, billiard-cue tip.

M. McDowell, Chicago, utilizing fag-ends of old railway rails.

George Pirrung, Rayenswood, window washer.
G. H. Spandding, Rockford, harvester (reissue).
E. S. Turner, Chicago, weather vane.
A. Webster, Eigin, car coupling treissue),
F. F. Warner, Chicago, type writer.

Wisconsin.
W. H. Lightean, Hazel Green, churn.
H. H. Richards, Racine, wagon body.
H. J. Stone, Milwaukee, boe.
C. W. Brewer, Racine, pisnoforte agrafic.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN. E. A. Benson, Detroit, hydrant.
George Brake, Lansing, baker's oven.
W. H. Dickey, Jackson, cultivator.
T. W. Dowling, Detroit, paper boxes,
R. S. Dunham, Coldwater, draught regulating
imper (reissue).
P. A. Peer, Comstock, water valve.
William Smith, Eaton Rapids, boot strap.

MINNESOTA. C. Wilcox, Minnesora.

10WA.

H. T. Drain, Tama City, double-acting pump.
A. Johnston, Ottumwa, sewing-machine attach-

E. T. O'Nell, Stone Lake, key-board instrumen W. B. Webster, Burlington, pulley. A. Winston, Fayette, cneese-box.

A. Winston, Fayette, cacese-box.

INDIANA.

N. P. Bowsler, South Bend, wheel hub.
J. E. Kleber, Corydon, medical compound.
E. D. Olin, Indianapolis, automatic idle-wheel supporter.
C. Romine. Williamsport, kitchen cabinet.
H. C. Shanahan, South Bend, step ladder.
J. H. Sturgeon, Owensville, grain separator.

NEBRASKA.

J. H. Borger, Melway, heg fastener.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

J. H. Boyer, Hebron, bag fastener, Congdon & Wood, Omaha, variable exhaust noz-

The true inwardness of the raid on the Indian Territory is coming to light under the investi-gation set on foot by the army officers. It now pegins to be understood pretty clearly that the novemen: was set on foot by certain interested parties, owners of stage routes, furnishing stores, and the like. By means of false state-ments to the effect that a portion of the Territory was open for settlement, they have induced bona fide settlers to pull up stakes and start for the Indian Territory, which the speculators describe as a land of wonderful fertility and

the Indian Territory, which the speculators describe as a land of wonderful fertility and resources. One of the most prominent of those urging settlers to stake out claims in this new Ridorado is one Col. E. C. Boudinot, a highly civilized Cherokee Indian, who claims to have made the discovery regarding the so-called public lands in the Territory which are open for settlement. What his motive is, is at present unknown, but he has been very persistent in urging this emigration, and claims that the Indians themselves are anxious to have the Territory thrown open to the whites.

Lieut.-Col. Bradley telegraphs from Baxter Springs, Kan., that Capt. Towle, with a company of the Nineteenth Innantry, reached that place Sunday night, and says that there is no danger of settlers occupying the Quapaw lands if that company remains at Baxter Springs. He further reports that there is no movement towards the Imdian Territory, either from that point or from Chetopa, that need cause alarm. Well-informed citizens, however, say that settlers are striking into the Territory from Arkansas, and all having as an objective point the Canadian River at about the thirty-sixth parallel.

Under date of May 7, Lieut. Ewing, of the sixteenth Infantry, writes from Vinita, I. T., inclosing a copy of a circular issued by "The Indian Territory Colonization Society," which has headquarters at Chetopa, Kan. The circular in question is a somewhat extensive advertising sheet, with a map of the region, and headed "The Beautiful Indian Territory Open for Settlement." The circular states that 17,500,000 acres of the Territory are open for settlement, being "public lands." Although this statement is utterly unsupported by the facts, it has had a powerful influence in actiting this new movement. This Society is a purely private speculation, and is encouraging this emigration from finterested motives, as it controls the stage-route from Chetopa and derives a profit from the outifits and guides which it proposes to furnish to parties of mending settlers. I

that the responsible parties of this Society should be arrested fortowith. He has also learned that one Maj. J. M. Bell, a Cherokee, left Vinitia about a fortnight before with two white families, en route to the so-called "public lands." It is said that he is now in Coffeeville, Kas. for the purpose of conducting or organizing further emigration to his proposed settlement. Lieut. Ewing has no authority to accomplish much without the co-operation, of the Indian Agent or Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hence very little is being done in the Cherokee and Quapaw Reservations.

THE MILLERS.

of the National Millers' Association will be called to order at 11 o'clock this morning in the Grand Pacific Hotel, the sessions continuing for three days. The Association is, as its name implies, a truly representative body of men, belonging to one of the most important branches of the business interests of this country. Its membership numbers some 900 millers, many of whom are the wealthiest, most advanced, and most prominent in the United States. Organized in this city some six or seven years ago, it already has sub-associations in as many as fifteen or twenty States. Its objects, comprehensively stated, are mutual protection and benefit, opposition to fraudulent datents, mutual insurance, the securing of advantageous rates of transportation, and the general interchange of knowledge and experience through the medium of essays and discussions at their annual gatherings. It is expected that 500 or 600 members will attend the present Convention, which, in some respects, promises to be the most important the Association has yet held. Among other things, the Convention will be called upon to take action upon the report of the Executive Committee recommending the adoption of a new constitution, one of the most important sections of which is designed to express even more definitely than has heretofore been done the policy of the Association with regard to the claims of patentees.

The officers of the Association are George Bain. St. Louis. President: Frank Little of

the policy of the Association with regard to the claims of patentees.

The officers of the Association are George Bain, St. Louis, President; Frank Little, of Kalamazoo, Mich., Secretary; D. B. Merril, of the same place, Tressurer; an Executive Committee; and a Vice-President from each State represented. The Executive Committee held a private meeting yesterday morning, but the business transacted was not of public interest. On the calling of the Convention to order this morning, Asa Dow, President of the Chicaro Board of Trade, will welcome the millers to the city in behalf of the Board of Trade. The order of business for the three days' sessions includes a report of the Committee on Credentials; reading of the proceedings of the last Convention; enrollment of members; reports of officers; call of the Standing Committees and the filling of vacancies; appointment of a committee to nominate officers; reports of the Standing Committees on State Organizations, Transportation, Insurance, Grading and Inspection, Patents, Milling and Improved Methods, Mill Machinery, Grain for Milling, Brands and Trade-Marks, Millers' School or College; reports from special committees; general business; and the annual election of officers.

Tomogray afternoon the millers will be in-

cers.

To-morrow afternoon the millers will be invited to sniff the lake breeze from the deck of one of the Goodrich boats, which will leave the dock at the foot of Rush street at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon carriages will be in waiting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the visitors will take in the North Side Water-Works, Lincoln Park, South Park, and the Drexel boulevard. During their stay in the city they will have the entree to the floor of the Board of Trade.

THE TAXPAYERS.

has recently been organized in this city for the benefit of taxpayers, or more especially with a view to securing a just and equitable assessment of property, real and personal. This association has been named "The Taxpayers' Union of Chicago," and its Board of Directors consist of the following gentlemen: Joel C. Walters, R. T. Crane, Malcolm McNeill, Robert Law, J. Beidler, J. H. Dunham, and William Manierre, with J. H. Dunham as President, J. C. Walters as Vice-President, William Manierre as Treasurer, and P. E. Stauley as Secretary.

The objects in view are set forth in the preamble to the constitution as follows:

WHERMAN, The burden of taxes annually imposed upon the property-owners of this city and county has been very unequally distributed, and it is probable from the experience of the past that there will be very little improvement in this particular under our present revenue system; and WHERMAN, The opportunity for objection on the part of the individual citizen against an unjust assessment is not only very limited, but, for the purbenefit of taxpayers, or more especially with a

whereas, The opportunity for objection on the part of the individual citizen against an unjust sessesment is not only very limited, but, for the purpose of obtaining relief, he is frequently obliged, under the provisions of the statutes, to enter his individual protest against his neighbor whose property has been assessed too low; and

Wireneas, It is believed that some of the many evils incident to the levy and collection of our revenue can in some measure be overcome by unity of action on the part of those who are called upon to bear the major part of the burden; now,

Therefore, in consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of securing the equalization of our taxes, and to facilitate the payment of the same, we whose names are below subscribed have associated ourselves together as a corporation under the general laws of the State relating to the organization of corporations for non-pecuniary profit, and for the better accomplishment of the end desired do hereby adopt the following constitution and by-laws, etc.

The constitution provides, among other things, that any taxpayer, owning property in Cook County subject to taxation, may become a member of the Association by signing the constitution and by-laws of the Association, and paving an annual membership fee of \$5 if the total amount of his tax is less than \$100; if more than \$100 and less than \$500, the membership fee shall be \$15.

In a circular, sent out by the Association to taxpayers in the city, the statement is made that "most of the tax-fighting in this city and county grows out of unjust and unequal assosments, which are not discovered by the property-owners until it is too late to obtain relief, save by an appeal to the Counts, and in many of the suits which have been instituted against the Collector the complainant has been informed that be is too late, and that he ought to have unjunitated condidence in. The object of the union is not alone to see that the assessment of outs and other large property-owners is high enough in proportion t

War-Balloons.

London Morning Post.

In the event of Lord Chelmaford accepting a balloon equipment, as proffered by the Government some time since, a staff of aeronauts and several balloons are reacy to proceed at once to the scene of operations. The adoption by the Government of the balloon as a warlike agent has created a new industrial department of the Royal Arsenal, Wooiwich, as well as introducing another branch of study to military officers. The Royal Engineers and work-people engaged in the manufacture of the warballoons have had placed at their disposal a long loft near the inflating platform, which forms an admirable workshop for the purpose. An unusually large balloon, to be called the Saladin, of \$8,000 cubic feet, is nearly complete, while two smaller ones—the Talisman, 19,000 feet, and the Saracen, 15,000 feet—have been finished and already made ascents. The Vedete, 14,000 feet, is ready for trial, and the Pilot, a small supply balloon of 600 feet, has been tested to good purpose. A great many ascents have been made to a hight of 1,400 feet, at which position the balloon is held by a rope, and signals by flashes and discs have been exchanged with the earth, practice at which the sappers who form the balloon-class have become expert. Arrangements are now being made to establish telephonic communication with the car when aloft by means of the mooring-rope. The practicability of sending up a fresh supply of gas to a balloon by means of the little Pilot was demonstrated yesterday and gave great satisfaction to the Committee, who are devoting themselves thoroughly to the work.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Ministers Define Their Position on the Sunday

The Memory of Bishop Ames--The Baptists Have a Little Talk.

THE METHODISTS.

THE METHODISTS.

A MISSIONARY SABBATH.

The Methodist ministers held their usual meeting resterday morning, Elder Willing pressiding, and about thirty being present. The visitors included the Rev. L. W. Earle, A. R. Boggs, and I. R. Wightman, of the Michigan Conference; the Rev. James Rausom, of the West Wisconsin Conference; the Rev. L. V. Walters, of the Des Molnes Conference; the Rev. U. Eberhart, of the Upper Iowa Conference; and the Rev. H. A. Clifford.

Elder Willing, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a missionary Sabbath, reported that Jane 1 had been fixed upon, and that the prospects were good for a general rally. Bishops Merrill and Peck and the two Secretaries would be here. He would be glad if the whole district could be stirred and fired with missionary zeal and collections be taken up. He

missionary zeal and collections be taken up. He suggested that Monday, June 2, be set aside by

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Boring, the latte

proposition was agreed to.

BISHOP AMES.

Elder Willing, from the Committee, submitted the following, which was adopted by a rising yote:

On Thursday morning, April 25, 1879, Bishop E. R. Ames left the Church militant for the Church triumphast.

R. Ames left the Church militant for the church triumphant.

During a long, severe illness he gave evidence of the power of sustaining grace. With him to dis was gain. The coughty devoted to the Church he knew her doctrines and polity, and enforced them with a loving conservation.

To the wisdom of his counsels, the ability of his administration, and the tenacity and vitality of his convictions the Church is largely indebted.

Itesoived. That we record our gratitude to God for the gift of such men to the Church.

Resoived. That we commend his bereaved family to the comfort of the Holv Spirit.

Bishop Merrill presented the following declaration in regard to

Bishop Merrill presented the following deciaration in regard to

THE CIVIL SABBATH:

Although the Constitution prohibits religious establishments, and secures the perpetual separation of Cauren and State, it does not forbid judicie cognizance of those offenses against religion and morality which have no reference to any particular form of government, but are punishable as striking at the roots of moral coligation, and as weak ening the social ties. We, therefore, hold that the moral and religious sentiments of the American people—sentiments which from the beginnin of our national history have obtained the recognition of the moral government of God. not only it the fundamental laws of the Commonwealths of the Union, but also in the administration of the several departments of the National Government and in the estatutes and municipal regulation under which we have enjoyed the largest libert compatible with peace, order, and safety—demand the existence and enforcement of all thos lead provisions for the protection of our rights a citizens in the peaceful observance of the ordinances of religion which have so long had plau upon our statute-books, without detriment morality and without injury to the consciences of libertless of any of our citizens. In claiming it enforcement of these laws, we disclaim all desig of creating any religious establishment contrate to the Constitution, and all purpose or impositions religious views and practices upon others, as all expectation of policing men into the performance of moral or religious dulies; and yet winsist that non-conscientiousness in regard to religious the constitution of the constitution and all purpose or impositions religious views and practices upon others, as all expectation of policing men into the performance of moral or religious dulies; and yet withing that non-conscientiousness in regard to religious the constitution.

Resolved. That the laws of our State which Resolved. That the laws of our State which establish, protect, and enjoin the observance of the civil Sabbath—that is, the observance of the first day of the week as a day of rest, rendering secular pursuits unlawfel—are just and humane enactments, in harmony with the Constitutions of the State and United States, with the genius of our Government, with the moral convictions of the founders of our institutions, with the rights and obligations of all classes, and their maintenance and enforcement by all civil officers charged with the responsibility of administering law is a duty the responsibility of administering law is a duty the responsibility of administering law is a duty which cannot be disregarded without flagrant violations of solemn obligations and reckless tampering with the highest interests of good citizenship.

Resolved. That the preservation of the civil Sabbath, substantially as regulated by law, is indispensable to the moral, social, and physical weigher of all classes, and especially of the industrial populations; and that this is the best and only available means of protecting them from the avarice of capitalists, and of securing to them the regular periods of rest which the laws of nature imperatively demand.

riods of rest which the laws of nature imperatively demand.

Resolved, That the prevalent letharry in regard to the enforcement of the laws in question is to be deplored, and that the opposition, which is the apology for the neglect thereof by our officials, is based not upon religious but irreligious grounds and coming as it does, not from the toiling multitudes who form the bone and sinew of the nation, nor from the sober citizens engaged in legitimate and honorable trade, but from pleasure-seekers and designation intoxicating beverages—whose business tends to lawlessness, poverty, and crime—cannot be regarded as the voice of the people in the haterest of morality, but only as that of a class in the interest of dissipation, with no conscience involved, and therefore, should not be heeded by officials worn to execute the laws.

The resolutions were received with applause,

therefore, sould not be needed by omciais aworn to execute the laws.

The resolutions were received with applause, and, on motion of Dr. Edwards, the paper was adopted as the sense of the meeting.

Some talk followed in regard to the unification of Methodism in this city, and Messra. Willing, Parkhurst, and Hatfield were appointed a committee to canvass the means of accomplishing it.

The Rev. Mr. Patton, Secretary of the Lake-Bluff Sanday-School Association, addressed the meeting in its interest.

The meeting then adjourned.

OTHER BODIES.

The meeting then adjourned.

OTHER BODIES.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS
held their regular monthly meeting at their rooms, No. Il Randolph street, yesterday at II a. m. There was a fair representation of the churches of Chicago present. The reports of the different churches were heard, showing the progress of the denomination for the month, as follows: Second Church, buttams, two, by letter, two; Coventry Street Church, baptisma, three, by letter, six; First Swedish Church, by letter, two; First German Church, by letter, two; First German Church, by letter, two; Morgan Park, by letter, one; First Church, baptized, one; University Place, baptized, one, by letter one.

Prof. Northrup made a personal explanation of the criticisms which it was reported he had made upon the character of the meetings of the ministers. He did not mean to cast any reflection upon the ententings; he only wished to suggest an improvoment that might be made for the good of the mentings; he only wished to suggest and improvoment that might be made for the good of the members of the Association. Several other ministers also made personal explanations, and all misunderstandings and differences were amicably settled, and the best of feeling apparently pravalled in the assembly.

Dr. Northrup thought it would be better to meet twice a month instead of once a week.

Dr. Lorimer, of the First Church, being called upon, described the character of the ministers' meetings in Boston. He had thought that once a month would be often enough for the Association here to meet to compare notes and transact business, but the brethren had voted to continue the weekly meetings, and accordingly he would offer he opposition.

The Rev. Dr. Peddie, of the Second Church, described the freetings in Philadelphia, which he thought did not differ in essential particulars from those in Boston. He advocated the policy (as well as Dr. Dorimer) of encouraging the young men to prepare easays, and that there should be quite as large a turnout to hear them read as there was when a

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rong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Scintic Rheumatism.

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